

ESPERANTO

THE INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGE

THE NECESSITY FOR ESPERANTO.

A century or so ago each national unit of the world was so separated from other units that the interrelations were few and unimportant. It was, in fact, exceptional for any but the diplomat to visit another country or to have occasion for use of another language than his own. Gradually this condition of affairs changed, and it was found necessary for the man of average education, especially in Europe, with its many languages lying closely adjacent, to learn at least the rudiments of one or two other tongues.

This was somewhat of a burden and far from satisfactory, but was considered a necessity. Little by little with the reducing of difficulties of travel and the increase of international relations in all fields of human endeavor, the burden of learning the languages which one may need has become too heavy, and in fact impossible of carrying out. No longer is it necessary for the man of northern France to learn merely a little German or Flemish, or English, but in his business dealings, his correspondence on matters of science or in travel, he must needs know half a dozen languages or fail to secure the best results from his efforts. Even for the American, geographically separated from other languages, who would have a knowledge of the rest of the world, there is needed some means of communication with many nations speaking many varying tongues.

The parts of the world have been knit gradually together by mechanical means and the nations united have come into closer contact with one another. An international language in world-wide use,

one which shall be for every nation the language to be learned along with its mother tongue, is today a necessity, for no longer is one nation separated from another by any barrier other than that of diverse speech.

WHY ESPERANTO?

Such an international language might be one of three classes, an ancient language made "up-to-date," some one modern language upon which all nations shall agree, or a language partly or wholly artificial. That an ancient language could be of general use for the every-day man is seldom argued nowadays, for it is self-evident that such a language would lack hundreds of words for the things in most common use, and would have so many additions to its vocabulary and modes of expression as to become essentially a semi-artificial language. The great complexity of forms and peculiar long-dead idioms would make such a language one very difficult of acquirement, and it is a prime necessity that an international language be reasonably easy to learn.

But here and there a Frenchman will assert that French is and will continue to be the international language, and that one must learn French as the means of world communication; with equal seriousness the German or Englishman will demonstrate to his own satisfaction that his language is going to be the world language. Not long ago the newspapers of America and England were exulting over what they termed the official adoption of English in the schools of China, drawing from the news items the conclusion that English was to be China's future language. At the same time, with equal seriousness the journals of Germany made known to

their readers that German had been officially adopted for instruction to the youths of the Chinese Empire and that German would soon be the language of the world. As a matter of fact each nation jumped to a hasty conclusion. China had no more adopted German than have certain of our states where that language is part of the curricula of the high schools. In addition to the study of the Chinese language of the particular province and the official court language, the study of German and English had been allowed in the schools.

No matter how widespread a national idiom may become, it could never be a satisfactory language. It will always contain elements and modes of thought absolutely foreign to the minds of other races. In justice to the wealth of national thought contained in its own language, no race of people awake to the possibilities would consent to the changes, the regularization and unavoidable lopping off as well as addition, necessary to permit of its language becoming the international medium, and bound to occur whether formally agreed upon or not. The grammar and syntax of each national tongue were developed in accordance with its own racial instinct, and are full of irregularities, incongruities and inaccuracies; with idioms and difficult expressions which seldom can be readily or fully mastered by those of another mother tongue, however beautiful or striking they may be. The effect upon any national language, adopted for international use, would be even worse than the effect produced upon English by the creation of the monstrosity "Pidgin-English."

Moreover, if the introduction of any one language for international use were ever seriously contemplated, the advantage and prestige which might possibly accrue to the people of that language in the fields of commerce, literature and science would be sufficient to arouse the active opposition and hostility of every other nation. Even were this advisable, the choice of the language would present difficulties. If chosen on the basis of population of the country whose official language it is, either Russian or Chinese might be chosen; if for political or commercial prominence, either

German, English or Japanese; if for euphony and beauty of expression, either Italian, Spanish or French, although still other languages might compete for this category.

But the movement for the establishment of an international auxiliary language, which shall be entirely neutral, free from national idioms, and avoiding as much as possible the usual difficulties of grammar and syntax, yet sufficiently flexible, expressive and exact for all international purposes, has assumed such world-wide importance and is meeting with such success that no thoughtful person can afford to ignore it. Esperanto is here in the world and here to stay. The gradually increasing importance and the additional recognition given Esperanto each of the past few years are but slight indication of what its future will be.

THE AUTHOR OF ESPERANTO.

The language now generally known as "Esperanto" was first proposed about twenty-three years ago by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, now of Warsaw, Poland. His first pamphlet on the subject was entitled "A Plea for an International Language," which he modestly signed with the pseudonym "Dr. Esperanto," the name signifying in the language "the one who hopes." From this signature the name "Esperanto" was given to the language, and since the idea of "Hope" is found not only in the name itself, but in all the plans and ideas of the author, the adherents of Esperanto have adopted as the emblem the star of hope, and as their color the color of spring, the season of things hoped for and rich in promise of coming fruition. Thus we find the Esperantists wearing for the emblem of recognition a green five-pointed star.

In his youth Dr. Zamenhof lived in a Russian city, in which were spoken four distinct languages—Russian, Polish, German and Yiddish. He early remarked the many riots, the hostility of one quarter of the city for another, and the frequent dire results of the constant disagreements, as well as the constant labor in all communication. To his young mind the situation was intolerable, and he studied the matter to a point where he discovered that the differences were caused largely

through a contempt of any one race for those who did not speak its language fluently. Even while at school he began to work on the problem, hoping to evolve a language which would replace the several languages of the city. As he grew older and began to study the languages of other countries, he became more and more aware that the same racial hatred exists in a greater or less extent between nations, and that this contempt is like the spirit of the ancient Greek who termed all "barbarians" who did not speak the Greek language as their mother-tongue. He resolved to do his utmost to eradicate these linguistic prejudices, and to that end began the preparation of an international language, not with the idea that it would supplant any existing language, but that it could with ease be learned as a second language in every country in the world, and would obviate the necessity of attempting to gain a smattering of several difficult languages. Thus at the outset his objects were rather altruistic, humanitarian and for world-peace than for what the average man considers the practical objects.

ESPERANTO CONGRESSES.

Although the language was first publicly proposed by Dr. Zamenhof over twenty years ago, the growth of Esperanto was naturally slow for many years, and it was not until the summer of 1905 that the followers of the movement felt sufficiently powerful to meet in convention. At that time in the city of Boulogne-sur-mer (France) was held the First International Esperanto Congress. Here for the first time the most difficult of tests was applied to the language. Many who heartily approved the idea of the Esperantists still had felt sure that it could not be successful in making known the thoughts of all nations, and feared that a Russian and an American, for example, would certainly have difficulty in comprehending one another. Many were certain that even if it proved worth while for personal, perhaps labored, conversation, it would never be capable of being used as the means of speech for conducting a great international meeting, for committee work, for oratory and for the general enjoyment of a large convention. But all

such who attended were most pleasantly surprised, for they found that Esperanto was not only possible for all these uses, but most excellent, and that the man who had studied the language by himself in some small town of England could understand and cause to understand the man from Bulgaria, and similarly with people from any nation. In short, Esperanto was proved a distinct success.

Annually since that time have international congresses been held, and in one country after another proofs have been furnished that it really "works." The Sixth International Esperanto Congress was held in 1910 in Washington, D. C., and no American who had devoted the short time necessary to the acquirement of the language had any difficulty in taking his part in all the affairs of the week.

During these congresses Esperanto has been tested in every possible manner. Not only have the general sessions been held entirely in the language, and conducted by officers from widely separated countries, but during the congress week occur church services, concerts, lectures and special meetings of scientists, physicians, teachers, journalists, etc., whose purpose was the discussion in Esperanto of the affairs of their particular profession. At each of the recent congresses an entire theatrical production has been presented by a professional caste; at Dresden (1908) "Iphigenia in Tauris," at Barcelona (1909) a typical Catalonian play, and at Washington (1910) a translation of "As You Like It." These were listened to, understood and enjoyed by people of many languages, only few of whom knew the languages of the originals. In the proceedings of these congresses delegates from thirty to forty different nations and languages have taken part.

At the last congress in Washington there were present official representatives from the governments of twelve nations, as well as official delegates from the United States War and Navy Departments and Bureau of Education, and from the states of Oregon, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. To obtain such official recognition after so few years of active propaganda certainly shows progress and remarkable worth.

The Seventh International Congress meets August, 1911, in Antwerp, Belgium, and will without doubt have an attendance of considerably over fifteen hundred delegates from all corners of the world. As this is being written it is learned that already about six hundred have enrolled. One interesting affair in connection with the Antwerp Congress is the special tour of American Esperantists which is to be made. Already twenty have enrolled for what is being called "La Nordamerika Karavano al la Sepa Kongreso" (The North American Tour to the Seventh Congress), and it is expected that there will be at least thirty when the boat leaves New York on August 5. Because this party is made up of people who know Esperanto, they will be enabled to see the cities which they visit (London, Paris, Antwerp, The Hague, Amsterdam, Cologne, Brussels) with a great deal more ease and pleasure, being "shown the sights" by the local Esperantists, and at a great deal less expense than would otherwise be possible.

ESPERANTO'S PRACTICAL VALUE.

In Commerce Esperanto is by no means a novelty. European firms are making serious use of the language in advertising and correspondence, and already a few American firms have begun to use it, as one may see by such advertisements as appear in *Amerika Esperantisto*. In the United States and Canada this phase is in its extreme infancy, yet even here the demand is increasing for clerks who know the language, and proofs can be furnished of the benefit which has accrued to commercial concerns in America who have used Esperanto after failure to secure returns in international dealings without it. Since the commercial world is the world in which, directly or indirectly, all are financially interested, it is well worth one's while to know Esperanto for its commercial value alone. For the pupil whose academic education ends with the high school, and who at once enters business life, one year's training in Esperanto, during which he will have learned to read, write and speak the language correctly, is obviously far more beneficial than four years of training in an ancient or modern national idiom, which even the bright-

est pupils can learn but imperfectly in such a course. To such a graduate a knowledge of German, for example, even if acquired, is of benefit only if perchance the business into which he enters is carried on wholly with Germany, or is so large that some clerks must give their sole attention to transactions with German firms, although in such cases the American firm generally employs a native German. But a clerk who knows Esperanto can conduct the correspondence not only with Germany, but with every other nation on earth, for even if he is not certain that the firm to whom he writes is making use of Esperanto, there can be enclosed a little so-called "key," weighing one-eighth of an ounce, which will enable the recipient of a letter to translate it into his own language without difficulty. (Keys for this purpose are already obtainable in about twenty of the principal languages, and will be found listed and described in book list under *Propaganda*.)

In professional life if one is a physician, a lawyer or in any other line which requires a breadth of mind and contact with the work being done in other parts of the world, Esperanto can be of incalculable value. As a medical student and later as a physician one learns from his text-books and medical journal the discoveries in his own country, but merely hints of the work being accomplished elsewhere, for the translations of valuable works of science are slow to appear, and many are never translated.

To "keep up" on the recent work of his profession in Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Japan, Russia and other countries is utterly out of the question, yet this is what every earnest student wishes to do. To have the ability to do even a part of this means that for language study, taken not for itself, but merely as a means to an end, years have been stolen from the study of the science itself. Even if the busy physician knows something of the European languages, he must at least spend twice as long to "get the sense" of a technical article than though it were in English or Esperanto. These facts have become appreciated so well in Europe, and to a slight extent in this country, that for over two years there has existed an

international organization of Esperantist physicians, with a monthly magazine for interchange of ideas of the profession throughout the world. That Esperanto is valuable for the physician is beyond question, and what is true for him is true for those in every branch of science. For general science there is already in existence one good magazine, "La Scienca Revuo." The technical nomenclature for all branches is being carefully worked out upon an international basis by a committee of scientists.

For the lawyer more than for any other man, and for the lawyer in America, whose clientele is often cosmopolitan, more than for his professional brother elsewhere, a thorough knowledge of the ways, customs, modes of living and codes of laws in other countries is essential to the best understanding of matters brought to him for adjustment. The paucity of legal talent thus equipped because of the difficulty in securing such information, and the loss of time in acquiring a working knowledge of a few foreign tongues, is a well recognized situation. But the lawyer acquainted with Esperanto, in friendly and easy communication with lawyers of Teutonic, Scandinavian, Latin, Slavic or Oriental countries can obtain any desired facts with practically no difficulty or delay. To facilitate such interchange there has been formed an international association of such jurists. What is true for the lawyer with the usual practice is still more true for one who desires to enter the less-crowded ranks of diplomacy and international law.

In international conventions and international organizations the use of Esperanto fills a long-felt want. Never until recently has anyone but the most accomplished linguist received even a tithe of the benefit which should be derived from such a gathering. The interchange of ideas and methods through the agency of several languages is tedious, cumbersome and inexact. Those gatherings which have used Esperanto as the sole language have been as economical of time, and as beneficial in results and actual advantage from ideas gained and given, as though all the participants were of one country and using their own native language. In those international meetings in which Esperanto-

speaking sections were held the participants in such a section found it composed of representatives of more diverse nations, and, because of the possibility of free and rapid interchange of ideas, much more beneficial and interesting than a section in which French, German or English was spoken, or all three, each only partially understood, and the discussion limited to a few speakers. For example, the American botanist, who attended the international meeting at Vienna, or the dentist who went to Berlin, hoping to gain ideas from his confreres of Europe, returned in disgust because he had been able to understand clearly only the remarks of those other Americans present, whom he could have seen and interviewed in his own country for less expense of time and money than it had cost him to get to New York for the steamer, and it is the exception if he could take any real part in the discussions. As in conventions, so in the international correspondence of any truly international organization, Esperanto is not only a help, but an actual necessity, if mistakes are to be avoided and the best results obtained.

In travel, whether for business or pleasure, a knowledge of Esperanto is of the greatest utility. It is not to be supposed that as yet, even in Europe, one can address the chance passerby with certainty that he will respond in this language, but the traveller need only call upon one of the officers of the local Esperanto organization (whose addresses are readily obtainable). An Esperantist will then put him in touch with the business firms in the line he wishes, and, if such firm or firms are not yet using Esperanto, will accompany him and secure much better treatment than though the traveller were alone and used imperfectly the native language of the firm.

If he is travelling for pleasure, even though he may speak well the languages of the countries through which he passes, he receives in service and courtesy little more than that for which he pays in money, for the speaker of an alien mother-tongue always remains a foreigner. Whether or not he knows anything of the native languages, the traveller who is an Esperantist will receive from fellow-

Esperantists the courtesies shown to friends, will see and enjoy more of the cities he visits, will be assisted in making his arrangements, even passed from town to town, for in speaking Esperanto he meets on a common and easy ground with the other, who is to Esperanto as much and as little a "foreigner" as he.

For its cultural benefit, Esperanto should undoubtedly be taught to the growing generation, and learned as well by adults. The gems which can only be translated imperfectly from one idiomatic national language into another such language (and a comparatively small number of these are ever translated into English), can be found in Esperanto with the character, the picturing, the vital expression of the original, preserved to a really amazing extent. The Esperanto magazines, of which there are already over one hundred, give from each national point of view news articles and stories of interest to the whole world, as well as discussions of technical subjects by experts in all parts of the globe. Thus, in an easy and pleasurable manner one can know those things without which he can not claim to be truly informed or genuinely cultured.

What can be more interesting and instructive, if perchance one is not able to travel and therefore can see no practical use for Esperanto in this field, than to have correspondents in all the strange corners of the globe? That is one of the pleasures being enjoyed by hundreds of Esperantists in America, the correspondence often taking the form of discussions on various questions of mutual interest or descriptions of the ways and customs of each country; among those desirous of possessing a collection of unique cards it takes the form of postcard exchange, but always with a message in Esperanto from one to the other. Friendships made in this manner are always pleasurable and often end with visits to the homes of the foreign friends.

ESPERANTO LITERATURE

As an answer to the question "Are there any books in the language?" we call your attention to the list published in this magazine. This list does not pre-

tend to be a complete list of all there is in the language, but merely contains those books which the American Esperantist Company aims to keep in stock.

ESPERANTISM

From this constant correspondence, and from the fact that through the acquaintance with the thoughts of the natives of other countries by reading of the books they have written or translated into Esperanto, and by a knowledge of them through their writing in the Esperanto magazines, one who is an Esperantist comes to feel in reality, more than he ever felt in theory, that the whole human family is really one great family, and that the "Brotherhood of Man" is not only a good dream, but one really to be fulfilled. All the constant "wars and rumors of wars," especially the latter, are due to the misunderstanding and readiness to take offense because with the difference in language full understanding is impossible. An American meeting a man who speaks the English language brokenly very often has for him a contempt, and the European meeting an American trying to talk a European tongue has quite the same feeling. This feeling many times multiplied typifies the national arrogance so often shown. But an Esperantist has a broader vision, realizing that though he may be a citizen of a certain city of which he is proud, he is also a citizen of a state, a country and even a world, for which he should have also a feeling of the true "patriotism." This feeling of real friendship for all the human family, a feeling that the whole world is one great federation, now separated to too great an extent by the barriers of speech, is known as "Esperantism."

THE LANGUAGE "ESPERANTO."

On a few succeeding pages are given the chief points of the forms of Esperanto, together with a vocabulary containing many of the commonly used words. Study these pages carefully, then with the vocabulary for reference turn to the short story under "For the Beginner," and you will be surprised at the amount you will be able to translate without reference to the English translation.

While the acquirement of a knowledge

of Esperanto is not a matter of an hour or two, except perhaps for a linguist, one can master the language, use it with ease in reading, writing or even speaking, after but a fraction of the time required for even a smattering of any other language.

YOUR DUTY.

If you have never yet given serious thought to Esperanto, it is your duty to yourself, and to the progressive civilization in which it is your fortune to live, to give this great movement, one of the most important of the present day, careful, thorough study. The busiest person can at least be a subscriber for the magazine and keep thereby in touch with the movement, speak a good word when the opportunity presents itself, and at the expense of very little time can give sufficient effort to the study of the language to be able to read and write it. There are few things offered today that are at the same time so worth while and so easy to acquire. Fill out the blank to be found elsewhere in the magazine, order a book and subscribe for *Amerika Esperantisto*. Text-books are listed in the book department at prices varying, according to quality of the books, from twenty cents to one dollar and a quarter. Subscription to the magazine is one dollar a year. Special combinations and inducements are offered to new subscribers, for new subscribers will be new recruits in this great international army. Combination of the Kellerman "Complete Grammar of Esperanto" (\$1.25), with year's subscription to *Amerika Esperantisto* (\$1.00), is \$2.00; Baker's "American Esperanto Book" (\$1.00), with magazine (\$1.00), is given for \$1.50; or as a special inducement for the sake of getting you into our work, we offer for the present to give you free with year's subscription at the regular rate (\$1.00) a paper-covered copy of the "American Esperanto Book."

Your further duty, and the duty of every one who already calls himself an Esperantist, is to assist in passing on to others the news of what Esperanto is, and to help as far as you are able in the organized work of propaganda. Esperanto is here, a living and perfected language, and it is going ahead, but the rapidity of its progress rests not upon any one or a

few individuals, but upon the concerted work of every one to whom has come a knowledge of the movement. Study Esperanto yourself, but also induce others to study. Organize a club for mutual help, since in this manner can the best good be obtained. And, as individuals or as a club, join the official organization of Esperantists in order that its officers, in speaking for the Esperantists of the country to governmental and educational authorities, may speak in the name of as great a number as possible. In obtaining recognition the individual Esperantist who has refrained from joining The Esperanto Association of North America can not be counted, however well he may know the language, however enthusiastic he may be and no matter how great has been his work, even for *Amerika Esperantisto*. Esperantists in United States and Canada, if you have not yet been enrolled in the Association, or if your card does signify that you are a member until September 30, 1911, send the fifty cents for membership today to the Secretary of The Esperanto Association of North America, Washington, D. C., or to one of the district secretaries. The sum is less than one cent a week for each, but the sum total will guarantee that the Association may continue the publication of its monthly propaganda material and may answer the hundreds of inquiries from people who are daily hearing of Esperanto and seek information.

AMERICAN ESPERANTIST CO.,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed the sum of \$ _____, for which send me for distribution a bundle of copies (in bundles of ten or more, five cents per copy) of this Special Propaganda Number. I wish to co-operate to this extent in your efforts to interest others in this great movement.

Name.....

Address.....

Alphabet and Pronunciation of Esperanto

THE ALPHABET consists of twenty-eight letters: a b c ĉ d e f g ĝ h ĥ i j ĵ k l m n o p r s ŝ t u ŭ v z. The *sounds* are as follows:

a is like *a* in *father*.

c is like *ts* in *hats*.

ĉ is like *ch* in *church*.

e is like *a* in *fate*, but not so long. It may be best described to an American as long *a* shortened, or short *e* (as in *met*) lengthened. Since none of the other vowels resembles it, one may pronounce it long, medium or short, with not the slightest danger of being misunderstood.

g is like *g* in *get*.

ĝ is like *g* in *gem*, or *j* in *joy*.

ĥ is like *ch* in *loch*—a strong, guttural aspirate, sounded *hH*. Found in very few words.

i is like *ee* in *see*.

j is like *y* in *yet*, *yarn*, *boy*, *ay*.

ĵ is like *z* in *seizure*.

o is like *o* in *roll*.

s is like *s* in *so*.

ŝ is like *sh* in *show*.

u is like *oo* in *soon* (*oo*, not *yoo*).

ŭ is like *w* in *how* and is used only in *aŭ*, pronounced *ow*, and *eŭ*, pronounced *ehw*.

z is like *z* in *zone*, *seize*.

r is slightly rolled or trilled.

The remaining letters are pronounced exactly as in English: b d f h k l m n p t v.

oj is like *oy* in *boy*.

ojn is like *oin* in *coin*.

aj is like *y* in *my*, *sky*, *try*.

ajn is like *ine* in *shine*.

ej is like *ay* in *pay*, *hay*.

uj is pronounced *ooy*—one syllable.

ujn is pronounced *ooy-n*—one syllable.

PRONUNCIATION.—Every word is pronounced exactly as spelled, and no letter is ever *silent*.

The Accent, stress or emphasis is placed on the syllable next to the last: BA'lo; ne-HE'la; di-li-GEN'ta.

Every vowel (a, e, i, o, u) adds a syllable: zo-o-lo-gi-o; tre-eg-e.

Grammar of Esperanto in Plain Language

ARTICLE.—Esperanto has no word for *a*. Domo means *a house*; viro, *a man*, etc. The word for *the* is *la*: La domo, *the house*; la viro, *the man*.

NOUNS are *names* of the things of which we speak. They are formed by adding 'o to the root: am'o, *love*; ag'o, *an act*; bonec'o, *goodness*; dom'o, *house*.

PLURAL.—When more than one is spoken of, we add 'j: kat'o'j, *cats*.

VERBS are words expressing *action*. If the action is *now* occurring, the sign is 'as; if *past*, 'is; if *future*, 'os: am'as, *does love*; am'is, *did love*; am'os, *will love*. The form of the verb is not changed for a plural noun.

Conditional action is expressed by 'us: (se)....am'us, (if).....*should love*.

Imperative action, indicating command, desire or purpose, is expressed by 'u: Am'u min! = *Love me!*

Infinitive or indefinite action is expressed by 'i: am'i, *to love*; est'i, *to be*.

ADJECTIVES are words which express *quality*. They are formed by the

addition of 'a to the root: am'a, *loving*, *affectionate*; grand'a, *large*; bon'a, *good*. An adjective usually belongs to a noun, and if the noun has the plural sign, 'j, the adjective also takes it: bel'a'j bir-d'o'j, *beautiful birds*.

ADVERBS usually express *manner*, and are formed by adding 'e to the root: am'e, *lovingly*; rapid'e, *rapidly*. Not all adverbs end in 'e; see "Primary Adverbs," American Esperanto Book.

FINAL 'N.—When a verb requires an *object* to complete its sense, this *object* on which the force of the verb falls, has the final 'n: Li mortigis la kato'n = *He killed the cat*. The 'n is also used to indicate *motion toward*: Johano iras hejmo'n = *John is going home(ward)*. If the noun is plural, the 'n follows the 'j. An adjective belonging to the 'n noun also takes the 'n: ruĝ'a'j'n pom'o'j'n.

PRONOUNS are words which are used instead of nouns. The personal pronouns are: Mi *I*, vi *you*, li *he*, ŝi *she*, ĝi *it*, ni *we*, ili *they*, oni "one," "they,"

"a person"; *si* 'self or 'selves, can refer only to a *third person*; that is, not to the speaker or listener, but to some other.

POSSESSION in pronouns, shown by *my, your, his*, etc., is indicated by the adjective sign 'a: *mi'a, vi'a, li'a*, etc. When the noun to which they are related is plural, the possessive pronouns take the plural sign, and if the noun is singular, the pronoun is also singular, even though it refers to more than one person: *li'a'j libroj, his books; ili'a libro, their book*.

Possessive Nouns, such as *John's, Mary's, father's*, are rendered in Esperanto by the word *de* (*of*): *La libro de Johano=John's book*.

THE PARTICIPLE is a word that always implies *action*, and thus resembles the verb. Its signs are: *present action*, 'ant'; *past*, 'int'; *future*, 'ont'. By its ending, it takes the form of a noun, adverb or adjective. In the noun form, it represents the *person* performing the act: *la kant'ant'o, the person who is singing*. In the adjective form, it shows the *quality of being in action*: *kant'ant'a birdo, a singing bird*. In the adverbial form, the participle shows the *fact* of the action, but does not *directly* connect act and actor: *Kant'int'e, la birdo flugis=Having sung, the bird flew*.

The **Passive Participle** expresses the action as being *received*. Its forms are 'at', 'it' and 'ot'.

The verb **EST'I** (*to be*) is used with the participles as follows:

estas am'anta—'ata, is loving—loved.

estis am'anta—'ata, was loving—loved.

estos am'anta—'ata, will be loving—loved.

estis am'inta—'ita, had been loving—loved.

estis am'onta—'ota, was about to love—be loved, etc., etc., etc.

(For complete explanations and examples of the various shades of meaning reached by participles see *The American Esperanto Book*).

THE NUMERALS are *unu 1, du 2, tri 3, kvar 4, kvin 5, ses 6, sep 7, ok 8, naŭ 9, dek 10, cent 100, mil 1000*. The units are expressed by placing the

lower number *after* the higher: *dek du, twelve, dek tri thirteen*, etc. The tens and hundreds are formed by placing the lower number *before* the higher: *du'dek, twenty, kvin'dek fifty*, etc.

Ordinals have the sign 'a: *unu'a, du'a, tri'a=first, second, third*.

Fractionals have the sign 'on': *du'on'o, ok'on'o=one-half, one-eighth*.

Multiples have the sign 'obl': *duobl'a, triobl'e=double, triply*.

Collectives are formed with the sign 'op': *du'op'e, dek'op'e=by twos, by tens*.

"At the rate of" is signified by the word *po*: *po du, at the rate of two*.

PREPOSITIONS are words used to express *relation* between other words. They are the equivalents of such English words as *on, over, in, at, by, near*, etc. In English, words following prepositions are said to be in the *objective*: *at him, toward her*. In Esperanto, the sense is literally *at he, toward she, by they*, etc. We do not change the form of either noun or pronoun following a preposition.

The preposition **JE**, which has no fixed meaning, is used when we are not able to decide what preposition exactly expresses the sense. Instead of *je* we can omit the preposition altogether and substitute the sign 'n after the noun.

HOW TO READ ESPERANTO

Upon reviewing the foregoing matter, the student should find that he knows the meaning of the following grammatical suffixes: 'o, 'a, 'e, 'j, 'n, 'as, 'ant', 'at', 'is, 'int', 'it', 'os, 'ont', 'ot', 'us, 'u, 'i. The mark ' by which we have set off the suffixes in the examples is not used in ordinary text, and the student soon learns their meaning so thoroughly that his mind automatically combines it with the root. Thus, *am'*, the idea of affection, and *'as*, action in the present tense, do not convey to the brain two distinct thoughts, but the single idea *loves*. Of less relative importance than the grammatical signs are the syllable prefixes and suffixes shown on another page. They are used with great frequency. Thus, *virineto* one would find to contain four words: *vir'*, man; *'in'*, female; *'et'*, tiny, small; *o*, a being or object; hence, *a little woman*.

The American Esperanto Book : plain words

Prefixes, Suffixes, Word-Building Method

Esperanto is equipped with a system of prefixes and suffixes, giving a wide range of expression to a very small vocabulary. Taking a root for the central thought, these are used to express the variations of the central idea. In Exercise 42, *American Esperanto Book*, there are shown 53 words thus formed from one root. The only limit to such combinations is clearness.

PREFIXES

BO' indicates relationship by marriage: *bo'patro, father-in-law.*
ĈEF' chief or principal: *ĉef'kuiristo, head cook.*
DE' means from: *de'preni, to take from.*
DIS' dismemberment or separation: *dis'ŝiri, to tear apart.*
EK' to begin suddenly: *ek'krii, to cry out; ek'dormi, to fall asleep.*
EKS' same as English *ex*: *eks'prezidanto, ex-president.*
EL' out: *el'labori, to work out; el'pensi, to think out, to invent.*
FOR' away: *for'iri, to go away.*
GE' both sexes: *ge'patroj, parents.*
MAL' the direct opposite: *bona, good; mal'bona, bad; levi, to raise; mal'levi, to lower.*
NE' not, neutral: *ne'bela, not beautiful, plain.*
PRA' means great- or primordial: *pravao, great-grandfather; pra'patroj, forefathers.*
RE' to repeat or reverse: *re'iri, to go back; re'diri, to repeat.*
SEN' without, -less: *sen'hara, bald.*

SUFFIXES

'AD' continued action: *kanto, a song; kant'ad'o, continued singing.*
'AJ' the concrete; something made from or having the quality of: *bel'aj'o, a beautiful thing; ŝaf'aj'o, mutton.*
'AR' collection or group: *vort'ar'o, a dictionary; ŝaf'ar'o, flock of sheep.*
'ĈJ' affectionate diminutive for masculine names: *Vil'ĉj'o, Willie.*
'AN' inhabitant, member or partisan of: *irland'an'o, an Irishman; krist'an'o, a Christian.*
'EBL' possibility: *vid'eb'l'a, visible.*
'EC' abstract quality: *bel'ec'o, beauty.*

'EG' increased degree or size: *grand'eg'a, immense; vir'eg'o, a giant.*
'EJ' place of action: *lern'ej'o, school.*
'EM' tendency or inclination: *labor'em'a, industrious.*
'ER' a unit of a collection: *mon'er'o, a coin; sabl'er'o, a grain of sand.*
'ESTR' a leader or head: *urb'estr'o, mayor; ŝip'estr'o, ship's captain.*
'ET' diminution of size or degree: *vir-et'o, a tiny man; varm'et'a, lukewarm.*
'ID' offspring: *kat'id'o, a kitten.*
'IG' to cause to become: *riĉ'ig'i, to enrich.*
'IĜ' to become: *riĉ'iĝ'i, to "get rich."*
'IL' tool, means, instrument: *kudr'il'o, a needle; tranĉ'il'o, a knife.*
'IN' the feminine: *frat'in'o, sister.*
'IND' denotes worthiness: *kred'ind'a, worthy of belief.*
'ING' holder for a single article: *cigar'ing'o, a cigar-holder.*
'IST' a person occupied with: *kant'ist'o, a singer; drog'ist'o, a druggist.*
'NJ' affectionate diminutive for feminine names: *pa'nj'o, mamma.*
'UJ' that which contains: *krem'uj'o, a cream pitcher. Franco, a Frenchman; Franc'uj'o, France.*
'UL' a person having the quality of: *grand'ul'o, a large person.*

I WILL INVESTIGATE FURTHER.

American Esperantist Co.,
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ESPERANTO-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

In using the following vocabulary, a working knowledge of the grammatical suffixes and word-elements is very helpful. With these well assimilated, one can form for himself a great variety of words from each root. Thus, from LERN' we have: *Lernejo*, school; *lernigi*, to teach; *lernigisto*, an instructor; *lernanto*, a pupil; *lernigistino*, an instructress; *lernejestro*, a school principal; *lernema*, apt or quick to learn; *mallernemulo*, a dullard, dunce; and many more. From the root **ŜAF'** we have *ŝafo*, a sheep; *ŝafisto*, shepherd; *ŝafino*, ewe; *ŝafido*, a lamb; *ŝafidino*, a ewe lamb; *ŝafaro*, flock; *ŝafaĵo*, mutton; *ŝafidaĵo*, "lamb mutton." The inherent lameness of English is well illustrated by comparison here. While it has *veal* to signify the flesh of a calf, it must resort to more or less awkward and ambiguous forms to designate the flesh of a lamb, pig, colt, fawn; and where Esperanto has the precise term *kokidaĵo*, English has the meaningless platitude, *spring chicken!*

<p>A</p> <p>a t. of adj.</p> <p>abat' abbot</p> <p>abel' bee</p> <p>abl' fir [(journal)]</p> <p>abon' subscribe</p> <p>acer' maple</p> <p>acid' acid, sour</p> <p>adot' buy</p> <p>ad' d. duration.</p> <p>adlaŭ good-bye</p> <p>admir' admire</p> <p>admon' admonish</p> <p>ador' adore</p> <p>adult' to commit</p> <p>aer' air [adultery]</p> <p>afabl' affable, kind</p> <p>afekt' to be affected</p> <p>afet' affair, business matter</p> <p>afrank' frank a</p> <p>ag' act [letter]</p> <p>agl' eagle</p> <p>agord' tune (instr.)</p> <p>agrabl' agreeable</p> <p>ag' age</p> <p>agl' garlic</p> <p>ajn' ever; <i>kiu</i> who</p> <p><i>kiu ajn</i> whoever</p> <p>aj' d. concrete</p> <p>ideas</p> <p>akcel' to hasten</p> <p>akcent' accent [tr.]</p> <p>akcept' accept, welcome</p> <p>akcipitr' hawk</p> <p>akir' acquire</p> <p>akn' pimple [pny]</p> <p>akompan' accom-</p> <p>akr' sharp [per]</p> <p>akrid' grass-hop-</p> <p>akso' axle [man]</p> <p>akus' deliver a w-</p> <p>akv' water.</p> <p>al to</p> <p>alaŭd' lark (bird)</p> <p>ali' other</p> <p>almenaŭ at least</p> <p>almoz' alms</p> <p>alt' high</p> <p>altern' alternate</p> <p>alud' allude</p> <p>alument' match</p> <p>am' love [(lucifer)]</p> <p>amas' crowd, mass</p> <p>ambau' both</p> <p>ambos' anvil</p> <p>amel' starch.</p> <p>amik' friend</p> <p>ampleks' extent</p> <p>amuz' amuse</p> <p>an' d. member</p> <p>anas' duck</p> <p>angli' eel</p> <p>angul' corner.</p> <p>angel' angel [angle]</p>	<p>ankoraŭ yet, still</p> <p>ankr' anchor</p> <p>anono' announce</p> <p>anser' goose [of]</p> <p>anstataŭ instead</p> <p>ant'e. of pres. part.</p> <p>act.</p> <p>antaŭ before</p> <p>antikv' old (hist.)</p> <p>apart' separate, adj.</p> <p>aparten' belong</p> <p>apenaŭ scarcely</p> <p>aper' appear</p> <p>apog' lean (vb.)</p> <p>April' April</p> <p>aprob' approve</p> <p>apud near, by</p> <p>ar' d. collection</p> <p>arano' spider</p> <p>arb' tree</p> <p>arō' bow, fiddle</p> <p>arde' heron</p> <p>ardez' slate</p> <p>argil' clay</p> <p>argent' silver</p> <p>ark' arch, bow</p> <p>art' art</p> <p>artifik' cunning</p> <p>artik' joint</p> <p>as e. of pres. tense</p> <p>at'e. of pr. part. pas.</p> <p>ataki' attack</p> <p>atenci' attempt</p> <p>atendi' wait, expect</p> <p>atenti' attentive</p> <p>atest' attest certify</p> <p>ating' attain, ar-</p> <p>atut' trumpet [rive at]</p> <p>au or. au... au</p> <p>either... or</p> <p>au' d. bear.</p> <p>Aŭgust' August</p> <p>aŭskult' listen</p> <p>aŭtun' autumn</p> <p>av' grandfather</p> <p>avar' covetous</p> <p>avol' hazel nut</p> <p>aven' oats</p> <p>aventur' adventure</p> <p>avert' warn [for]</p> <p>avid' covet, eager</p> <p>azen' ass, donkey</p> <p>azot' nitrogen</p>	<p>barb' beard</p> <p>barbir' barber</p> <p>barel' keg, barrel</p> <p>bask' coat tail</p> <p>baston' stick</p> <p>bat' beat</p> <p>batal' fight</p> <p>bed' bed (garden)</p> <p>bodaŭr' pity, re-</p> <p>bok' beak [gret]</p> <p>bol' beautiful, fine</p> <p>bon' bless</p> <p>benk' bench</p> <p>ber' berry</p> <p>best' beast, animal</p> <p>betul' birch (tree)</p> <p>bezon' need, want</p> <p>blen' goods, estate</p> <p>bier' beer</p> <p>blind' blind (books)</p> <p>bird' bird</p> <p>blank' white</p> <p>blek' cry (of beasts)</p> <p>blind' blind</p> <p>blond' fair (of hair)</p> <p>blow' blow</p> <p>blu' blue [riage]</p> <p>bo' d. relat. by mar-</p> <p>boat' boat</p> <p>bol' bark (dog's)</p> <p>bol' boil (intr.)</p> <p>bon' good</p> <p>bor' bore (tr.)</p> <p>bord' shore, bank</p> <p>border' border hem</p> <p>bors' bourse, ex-</p> <p>bot' boot [change]</p> <p>botel' bottle</p> <p>bov' ox</p> <p>brak' arm</p> <p>bram' bream</p> <p>brand' branch</p> <p>brand' brandy</p> <p>(prod. of still)</p> <p>brasik' cabbage</p> <p>brot' shelf</p> <p>brid' bridle</p> <p>brik' brick</p> <p>bril' shine (intr.)</p> <p>brod' embroider</p> <p>brog' scald</p> <p>bros' brush</p> <p>bru' noise</p> <p>brul' burn (intr.)</p> <p>brun' brown</p> <p>brust' chest, breast</p> <p>brut' brute, cattle</p> <p>bub' lad, urchin</p> <p>bud' slaughter</p> <p>bud' toad</p> <p>bukl' ringlet, curl</p> <p>bul' clod, ball</p> <p>bulb' bulb, onion</p> <p>bulk' roll (bread)</p> <p>burd' drone (ins.)</p> <p>burg' citizen</p> <p>burgon' bud</p> <p>buŝ' mouth</p> <p>buter' butter</p> <p>butik' shop</p> <p>butoŝ' button</p>	<p>C</p> <p>ced' to yield</p> <p>cejan' cornflower</p> <p>cel' aim, object</p> <p>cent' cent (coin)</p> <p>cent' hundred</p> <p>cerb' brain, mind</p> <p>cert' certain, sure</p> <p>cerv' deer [ing]</p> <p>ceter' rest, remain-</p> <p>cifer' cypher, nu-</p> <p>cigar' cigar [meral]</p> <p>cigared' cigarette</p> <p>cign' swan</p> <p>oikoni' stork</p> <p>oim' bug</p> <p>cindr' ash, cinder</p> <p>cirkuler' circular</p> <p>cit' cité, mention</p> <p>citron' lemon</p> <p>cof' inch</p> <p>Ĉ</p> <p>ĉagron' grieve (tr.)</p> <p>ĉamb' room</p> <p>ĉan' cock (of a gun)</p> <p>ĉap' cap</p> <p>ĉapel' hat</p> <p>ĉapitr' chapter</p> <p>ĉar for, because</p> <p>ĉarlatan' charla-</p> <p>ĉarm' charm [tan]</p> <p>ĉarnir' hinge</p> <p>ĉarpent' carpentry</p> <p>ĉas' hunt, chase</p> <p>ĉast' chaste</p> <p>ĉe at, with</p> <p>ĉef' chief</p> <p>ĉemiz' shirt</p> <p>ĉen' chain</p> <p>ĉertiz' cherry</p> <p>ĉerk' coffin</p> <p>ĉerp' draw (from any source)</p> <p>ĉes' cease, desist</p> <p>ĉeval' horse</p> <p>ĉi d. proximity: <i>tie</i> there, <i>tie ĉi</i> here</p> <p>ĉia every (kind)</p> <p>ĉiam always</p> <p>ĉie everywhere (ner)</p> <p>ĉiel in every man-</p> <p>ĉiel' heaven, sky</p> <p>ĉies everybody's</p> <p>ĉif' crumple, crease</p> <p>ĉifon' rag</p> <p>ĉikan' chicanery</p> <p>ĉio everything, all</p> <p>ĉiom all of it [out]</p> <p>ĉirkaŭ round, ab-</p> <p>ĉiu each, every one</p> <p>ĉiz' chisel, carve</p> <p>ĉj' d. masc. affect.</p> <p>diminutives</p> <p>ĉu whether: asks a question</p> <p>D</p> <p>da is used instead of <i>de</i> after words</p>	<p>expressing weight or mea-</p> <p>sure:</p> <p>daho' dance</p> <p>dand' dandy</p> <p>danger' danger</p> <p>dank' thank</p> <p>dat' date (time)</p> <p>daŭr' endure, last</p> <p>de of, from, with</p> <p>pass. part. by</p> <p>deo' becoming</p> <p>Decembr' Decem-</p> <p>decid' decide (tr.)</p> <p>decifr' decypher</p> <p>dediō' dedicate</p> <p>defend' defend</p> <p>dogel' thaw</p> <p>dor' be on duty</p> <p>dek ten</p> <p>dekiliv' slope</p> <p>dekstr' right-hand</p> <p>delir' be delirious</p> <p>demand' ask</p> <p>dens' dense, close</p> <p>dent' tooth</p> <p>denuno' denounce</p> <p>depend' depend</p> <p>des the (ju... des)</p> <p>the... the</p> <p>desegn' design</p> <p>detal' detail</p> <p>destru' destroy</p> <p>dev' must, <i>dev'ig</i> compel</p> <p>deviz' device, motto</p> <p>dezert' (the) desert</p> <p>dezir' desire, wish</p> <p>D' God</p> <p>diboŝ' debauchery</p> <p>difekt' to damage</p> <p>diferenc' differ</p> <p>difin' define, des-</p> <p>dig' dike [tine]</p> <p>dik' thick, stout</p> <p>dikt' dictate</p> <p>diligent' diligent</p> <p>dimand' Sunday</p> <p>dir' say, tell</p> <p>direkt' direct, steer</p> <p>dio' d. separ</p> <p>diskont' discount</p> <p>dispon' dispose</p> <p>disput' dispute</p> <p>disting' distinguish</p> <p>distr' distract</p> <p>diven' divine, guess</p> <p>divers' various, di-</p> <p>divid' divide [verse]</p> <p>do then, according-</p> <p>dold' sweet [ly]</p> <p>dolor' pain, ache</p> <p>dom' house</p> <p>domag' (it is a) pity</p> <p>don' give [sent]</p> <p>donac' make pre-</p> <p>dorlot' coddle</p> <p>dorm' sleep</p> <p>dorn' thorn</p> <p>dors' (the) back</p>	<p>dot' dowry</p> <p>drap' woollen cloth</p> <p>draŝ' thrash</p> <p>dres' train (anim.)</p> <p>drink' drink (in ex-)</p> <p>drug' drug [cess]</p> <p>dron' drown, sink</p> <p>du two</p> <p>dub' doubt</p> <p>duk' duke [whilst]</p> <p>dum' during, while,</p> <p>dung' hire (servant)</p> <p>E</p> <p>e t. of adv.</p> <p>eben' even, smooth</p> <p>ehl' d. possibility</p> <p>eo' d. abst. idea.</p> <p>eo even (adv.)</p> <p>edif' edify</p> <p>eduk' educate, rear</p> <p>edz' husband</p> <p>efektiv' real, actual</p> <p>eflik' have effect</p> <p>eg' d. increase</p> <p>egal' equal</p> <p>eh' echo</p> <p>ej' d. place allot-</p> <p>ted to</p> <p>ek' d. sudden or</p> <p>beginning act</p> <p>eks' ex- (who has been)</p> <p>ekscit' excite</p> <p>ekskurs' trip</p> <p>eksped' dispatch</p> <p>ekster' outside</p> <p>ekstern' crush out</p> <p>ekstrem' extreme</p> <p>ekzamen' examine</p> <p>ekzempl' example</p> <p>ekzero' exercise</p> <p>ekzil' banish</p> <p>ekzist' exist [mong]</p> <p>el out of, from a-</p> <p>olefant' elephant</p> <p>elekt' choose</p> <p>em' d. propensity</p> <p>embaras' puzzle</p> <p>embusk' ambush</p> <p>enigm' puzzle [take]</p> <p>entrepren' under-</p> <p>enu' be wearied</p> <p>envi' envy</p> <p>er' d. unit</p> <p>erar' error, mistake</p> <p>erinas' hedgehog</p> <p>ermit' hermit</p> <p>erp' harrow</p> <p>escept' except</p> <p>eskadr' squadron</p> <p>esper' hope</p> <p>esplor' explore</p> <p>esprim' express</p> <p>est' be (verb aux.)</p> <p>estim' esteem</p> <p>esting' extinguish</p> <p>estr' d. chief</p> <p>esafod' scaffold</p> <p>et' d. diminution</p> <p>etag' story (of house)</p>	<p>etendi' extend (tr.)</p> <p>etern' eternal</p> <p>evit' avoid</p> <p>ozok' pike (fish)</p> <p>F</p> <p>fab' bean</p> <p>fabel' tale, story</p> <p>fabl' fable</p> <p>fabrik' factory</p> <p>faol' easy</p> <p>faden' thread</p> <p>fag' beech-tree</p> <p>fajf' whistle</p> <p>fajl' file (tool)</p> <p>fajr' fire</p> <p>fak' compartment</p> <p>fakt' fact</p> <p>faktur' invoice</p> <p>fal' fall [grass]</p> <p>fald' mow, cut</p> <p>fald' fold</p> <p>falk' falcon</p> <p>fale' falsify</p> <p>fam' fame, rumour</p> <p>familj' family</p> <p>and' east, mele</p> <p>fantom' ghost</p> <p>far' do, make</p> <p>faring' pharynx</p> <p>farm' take on lease</p> <p>fart' be (well or un-</p> <p>farun' flour [well]</p> <p>fask' bundle</p> <p>fast' fast (vb.)</p> <p>faŭk' jaws, gully</p> <p>favor' favour</p> <p>fazan' pheasant</p> <p>febr' fever</p> <p>Februar' February</p> <p>foŝ' lees, sediment</p> <p>fo'in' fairy</p> <p>fel' hide, fleece</p> <p>felio' happy, lucky</p> <p>felt' felt</p> <p>femur' thigh</p> <p>fend' split, rive (tr.)</p> <p>fenestr' window</p> <p>fer' iron</p> <p>ferdek' deck (ship)</p> <p>ferm' shut, close</p> <p>fervor' zeal</p> <p>fest' festival</p> <p>fasten' banquet</p> <p>fianŝ' betrothed</p> <p>fibr' fibre</p> <p>fidi' to rely upon</p> <p>fidel' faithful</p> <p>fier' proud</p> <p>fig' fig [present]</p> <p>figur' image, re-</p> <p>fil' son</p> <p>filik' fern</p> <p>fin' end, finish (tr.)</p> <p>fingr' finger</p> <p>firm' firm</p> <p>fiŝ' fish</p> <p>flam' flame</p> <p>flank' side, flank</p> <p>flar' smell (tr.)</p> <p>flar' flatter</p> <p>flav' yellow</p>
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fleg nurse (the)
flik bend [sick]
flik patch
flik flit
flik flake
flik flower
flos raft
flu flow
flug fly (vb.)
fluid fluid
flut flute
fuir fair (subst.)
foj time (threetimes)
fojn hay (s.c.)
fok seal (animal)
foll leaf, sheet
fond found, start
font spring, fountain
fontan fountain
for forth, out, away
forgos forget
forg forge, smithy
fork fork
form shape
formik ant
form stove, furnace
fort strength
fortik strong (to)
fos dig (resist)
foot post, stake
frag strawberry
fraj spawn
frak dress coat
frakas shatter
frakeen ash [son]
framason freemason
framb raspberry
frand-afo sweets,
dainties

frang fringe
frap hit, strike
frat brother
fraul bachelor
frem foreign
frenz crazy, mad
fres fresh, new
fripon rogue
friz dress (hair)
fromag cheese
frost frost
frot rub
fru early
frutleg rook
frukt fruit
frunt forehead
ftiz phthisis
fulg soot
fulm lightning
fum smoke
fund bottom [ation]
fundament found-
funobr funeral
funol funnel
fung mushroom
funt pound
fura forage
furioz rage
fud bungle
fut foot (measure)

G
gal gay, merry
gajn gain, earn
gal gall
galos rubber-shoe
gama gaiter
gant glove [tee]
garanti guaran-
garb sheaf, shock
gard guard [gle]
gargar rinse, gar-
gas gas
gast guest
gazet newspaper
ge d. both sexes
general general
(military)

gent tribe
genu knee
gest gesture
glac ice
glad to iron
glan acorn
glas glass, tumbler
glat smooth
glav sword
glit glide, slide
glob globe
glor glory
glu glue
glut swallow (vb.)
gorz throat
grac graceful
grad degree
graf earl, count
grajn a grain, pip
grand great, tall
gras fat
grat scratch [late]

gratul congratu-
grav important
graved pregnant
gravur engrave
gren grain, corn
grif gruel
grifel slatepencil
grif cricket (insect)
grino to grate
griz grey (intr.)
groo gooseberry
gru crane (bird)
grup group
gudr tar [age]
gum gum, mucil-
gurd barrel organ
gust taste
gut drop, drip
gubern-izino, go-
vernness (itary)
gvard guard (mil-
gid to guide

G
garden garden
gom groan
gen incommode
general general
gentil polite [adj.]
germ germ
gl it
gib hump
giraf giraffe
gis until, as far as
goj joy, glad
gu enjoy
gust exact, right

H
ha ah
haj hail
hak to chop [hall]
hal great room,
haladz bad exhalation
halt stop (intr.)
har hair
hard harden
haring herring
harp harp (less)
haut skin, (hair)
hav have [bour]
haven port, har-
heder ivy
hejm home
hojt heat (vb.)
hof clear, glaring
help help
hepat liver
herb grass
hered inherit
hero hero
hierau yesterday
hipokrit feign
hirud leech [(bird)]
hirund swallow
histrik porcupine
ho! oh!
hodlau to-day
hok hook
hom man
honest honest
honor honour
hont shame
hor hour
horde barley
horlog clock, w'tch
hosti sacred host
huf hoof
humil humble
humor humour
hund dog (temper)

A
hados chaos
hemi chemical
himor chimera
holer cholera
hor chorus, choir

I
I t. of infinitive
ia some (any) kind
ial for some (any)
cause, reason
iam at some (any)
time, ever, once
id d. descend of
ide idea
ie some- anywhere
lei some- anyhow
leg some- anyone's
ig d. causing to be
id d. becoming

id d. instrument
ih they, them
illum illuminate
imag imagine
imit imitate
imperi empire
implik entangle
impre impression
felt, influence
in d. feminines
inoit provoke, in-
cite, tease
ind d. tease of
indign indignant
indulg to be indul-
infan child [gent]
infekt infect
infer hell
influ influence
ing d. holder
inolat initiate
ink ink
inklin inclined to
insekt insect
insid ensnare
instig instigate
instru teach
insul island
insult insult, abuse
int past part. act.
inteno intend
inter between,
among
interes interest
intern inner, inside
intest intestine
intrig to plot
invit invite
io some, anything
iom a little, some,
ir go [rather]
is d. past tense
ist d. profession
it d. past part.

J
iu some, anyone
izol isolate
J t. of the plural
ja in fact
jak jacket
jam already
januar January
jar year
je indefinite pre-
position
jen behold! lo!
jes yes
ju-dea the...the
jug yoke
jugland walnut
jug judge
juk itch
jul July
jun young
jung to couple,
harness
jun June
jup petticoat, skirt
just just, righteous
juvel jewel

J
jaluz jealous
jau Thursday
jat throw
jongt juggle
jur swear [mom't]
jus just, at the very

K
kad pap
kadri frame
kaduk frail
kad coffee
kad cage
kahel dutch tile
kaj and [ered] book
kajer paper cov-
kajut cabin, hut
kal corn (on foot)
kaldron boiler
kaleo carriage
kalik chalice, cup
kalk lime
kalkar heel
kalkul reckon
kalason pants
kalumni slander
kambl bill of ex-
change
kamel camel
kamen fire-place
kamer camera
kamp field
kan cane
kanab hemp
kanaj scoundrel
kanas sofa, lounge

kanari canary
kandel candle
kankr cray fish
kant sing (cancel)
kap head
kapabl capable
kapel chapel
kapr goat
kaprio whim
kapt catch
kar dear
karab carafe, de-
karb coal [canter]
kard thistle
kares caress
karot carrot
karp carp (fish)
kart card, map
karten cardboard
kas cash box
kasrol stewpan
kast helmet
kastel castle
kastor beaver
kas hide (vb.)
kastan chestnut
kat cat
katar catarrh
katen fetter
kaz cause
kav cave, hollow
kavern cavern
kaz case (gram.)
ke that (conj.)
kel cellar
kolk some, several
kainer waiter
kern kernel
kest chest, box
kia what kind of
kial why, where-
klam when [fore]
kls where
kiel how, as
kies whose
kio what (thing)
klom how much
kis kiss
klu who, which
klaf fathom (ms.)
klar clear, plain
klas class, sort
klav key (piano)
kler educated
klin bend, incline
klopot take trou-
kluz sluice [ble]
knab boy
kned to knead
kobold goblin, imp
kojn wedge
kok cock
koks hip
kol neck
kolbas sausage
koleg colleague
kolekt collect
koler angry
kolomb dove
kolor column
kolor colour
kolum collar
kom comma
komb comb [tr.]
komeno commence
komero trade
komfort comfort
komis commission
komitat commit-
komiz clerk [tee]
komod chest of
drawers
kompar compare
kompat to pity
komplaz obliging-
ness
kompost set (type)
kompr understand
komun common
kon know (be ac-
quainted with)
kondamn condemn
kondit stipulation
konduk to conduct
kondukt to behave
konfid to trust
konfuz to confuse
konk shell [infer]
konklus conclude
konkur compete
konkure enter into
competition [ous]
konsol be consi-
konsel preserve
konsol to advise
konsol console
konstat to state,
establish (a fact)
konstora aware

L
L in the
labor labour
lao weary, tired
lacet lizard
laci lace (boot)
lad tin plate
laf lava
lag lake
lak varnish
laks lackey
laksax diarrhoea
lakt milk
lam lame
lamp lamp
lan wool
land land, country
lang tongue
lanton lantern
lanug down, fluff
lard bacon

konstru to build
kontant cash down
kontor office (com.)
kontrau against
konven to suit, be-
fitting
konvink convince
kor heart
korb basket
kord cord (music)
korekt to correct
kork cork
korn horn
korp body
kort court, yard
kory raven
kost cost, price
kot dirt
koton cotton
koturn quail (bird)
kov to brood
kovert envelope
kovr cover
kraf spit (saliva)
kraf grate
krajon pencil
kramp clamp
kran tap, spigot
kranl skull
kravat cravat
kre create
kred believe
krem cream [wild]
kren horse-radish
krek grow, in-
kret chalk [crease]
krov burst (intr.)
kri cry, shout
krib sieve
krim crime
krippl crippled [to]
krook hook to, cling
krom besides, in
addition to
kron crown
kroz to cruise
kruo jug, pitcher
kruo crum
krud raw
krul cruel
krur leg
krut steep
kubut elbow
kudr sew
kuf woman's cap
kugl bullet
kulr cook
kuk cookie, cake
kukol cuckoo
kukum cucumber
kukurb pumpkin
kul gnat
kuler spoon
kulp fault, blame
kun with, kun'e
together

kunikl rabbit
kupr copper
kur run
kurao cure, treat
kura courage
kurv curve
kurten curtain
kusen cushion
kus lie (down)
kutim custom
kuv tub, vat
kuz cousin
kvankam altho'gh
kvant quantity
kvar four (town)
kvartal quarter of
kvazau as if
kvort oak
kviet calm
kviv five
kvitavo receipt

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lanton lantern
lanug down, fluff
lard bacon

larg broad, wide
laring larynx
larm tear (of eye)
las leave, let
last last, latest
lau according to
laub green arbour
laud praise
laut loud, aloud
lav wash
lecion lesson
led leather
leg read
legom vegetable
leg law
lek lick
lent lentil
lentug freckle
leon lion
lepor hare
lern learn
lert skilful, clever
leter letter, epistle
lev lift, raise
li he, him
liber free
libr book
len spleen
lig bind, tie
lign wood (the sub-
lim limit (stancu)
limak snail
lin flax
lingv language
lini line
lip lip
lit bed [alphabet]
liver letter (of the
liver supply, deliver
log entice
log to lodge, live
lok place, locality
long long
lorn telescope
lot draw lots
lu rent
lud play
lul lul asleep [ne]
lum light - i to shi-
lumb loins
lun moon
lund Monday
lup wolf
lupol hops
lustr chandelier
lut solder
lutr otter

M
mno unleavened
mao chew [bread]
magazen ware-
magl magic house
Maj May
majest majesty
majestr master,
(profession)
makler broker
makul stain, spot
makzel jaw
mal d. opposites
malgrauin spite of
mam breast (fem.)
man hand
mang eat
manier manner
manik sleeve
mark lack, want
mar sea
marb swamp [gain]
marband to bar-
marb Tuesday
mark mark, stamp
marmor marble
Mart March
marb march
marte hammer
mason do mason's
mast mast [work]
mast master (of
mao mesh (house)
mafin machine
matan morning
matras mattress
matur ripe
maul piece of fur-
mao wick [aiture]
maul mile
maul badger
meleagr turkey
molk milk (vb.)
mem self, selves
membr member
memor memory
mend order (goods)
mentog tell a lie
menton chin
merit merit [day]
merited Wednes-

met put, place
meti handicraft
mev sea-gull
mez middle
mezur measure
mi I, me
mies honey
mien mien
miedal almond
migr migrate
miks mix
mil thousand
milit war
minao to threaten
mlop short-sight
miozol forget-me-
mir wonder [not]
mister mystery
mizer misery
moder moderate
modest modest
mok to mock
mol soft
mon money
monah monk
monarh monarch
monat month
mond world
mont mountain
montr show
mor habit, usage
morbl measles
mord bite
morgau to-mor-
mort die [row]
morter mortar
mozt general title
Vi a reg a mozt-
'o, your majesty.
vi a mozt'o your
honour
mov move (tr.)
muel mill
mug to roar, (wind)
muk mucus [s.c.]
mult much, many
mur wall
mus mouse
musk moss
muskol muscle
mustard mustard
mus fly (a)
mut dumb

N
n e. of direct obj.
nac nation
nag swim
najbar neighbour
naji nail [gale]
najungal nightin-
nap turnip
nask give birth,
naskig be born,
naskig beget
natur nature
nau nine
nauz to sicken
naz nose
ne no, not
nebul fog
neces necessary
negoo business
nag snow [nor]
nek-nek neither-
nenia no kind of
neniam never
nenia nowhere
neniel nohow
nenies no one's
nenio nothing
neniom not a bit
nenlu nobody
nep grandson
nep unfailingly
nost nest
net clean copy
ni we, us
nigr black
nivul level [dim.]
nj d. fem. affect.
nobel nobleman
nobi noble
nokt night
nom name
nombr number
nord north
nov new [ber]
Novembr Novem-
nul well!
nuano shade, hue
nub cloud
nud naked
nuk nape of neck
nuk nut
nul zero [(No.)]
numbr number
nun now
nur only (adv.)

O
 o e. of noun
 oba' obey [ject
 objekt' thing, ob-
 obl' fold, duob' two-
 fold
 obstin' obstinate
 odor' odour, smell
 ofend' offend
 ofer' to offer (as
 sacrifice, gift, &c.)
 ofle' office (employ-
 off' often [ment]
 ok eight [sion, case]
 okaz occur -o occa-
 okcident' west
 oktobr' Oktober
 okul' eye
 okup' occupy
 ol than
 ole' oil
 omar' lobster
 omb' shadow
 ombrel' umbrella
 on' d. fractions:
 ond' wave
 oni one, people,
 they:
 onkl' uncle
 ont' e. fut. part. act.
 op' d. collective
 numerals
 opink' to opine
 oportun' handy
 or gold [larity
 ord' order, regu-
 orden' order, (de-
 coration)
 ordon' order, com-
 ore' ear: [mand
 orf' orphan
 organ' organ (mus.)
 orient' east
 ornam' ornament
 os e. of fut. tense
 osced' yawn
 ost' bone
 ostr' oyster
 ot' e. fut. part. pass.
 ov egg

P
 pac' peace
 pacienc' patience
 pac' shoot, fire
 pag' pay
 pag' page (book)
 pajl' straw
 pak' pack, put up
 pal' pale
 palac' palace
 palis' stake
 palp' touch, feel
 palpebr' eyelid
 pan' bread
 pantalon' trousers
 pantoff' slipper
 pap' pope
 papag' parrot
 papav' poppy
 paper' paper
 papill' butterfly
 par' pair, brace
 pardon' forgive
 parone' relation
 parker' by heart
 parol' speak
 part' part
 parti' party, par-
 pas' pass [tial
 pasor' sparrow
 pasi' passion
 pask' Easter
 past' paste
 pasted' pie [or
 pastr' priest, past-
 pas' to step [cattle
 past' pasture, feed
 pat' frying-pan
 patr' father
 paŭz' to pause
 pav' peacock
 pavim' pavement
 peo' piece
 peo' pitch
 peg' wood-pecker
 pejzaĝ' landscape
 pek' sin
 poki' to pickle
 pel' drive, chase
 pelt' fur [away
 polv' basin
 pen' endeavour
 pond' hang (intr.)
 penik' paintbrush
 pens' think
 pent' to repent

pent' paint
 pep' to chirp
 per by means of
 perb' perch (fish)
 perd' lose
 perdrik' partridge
 pere' perish
 perfekt' to perfect
 perfid' betray
 pergamen' parch-
 peri' pearl [ment
 permes' permit
 peron' platform
 persik' peach
 pes' weigh (tr.)
 pest' plague
 pet' request, beg
 petol' be roguish,
 play the wanton
 petrol' paraffin oil
 petrosel' parsley
 pez' weigh (intr.)
 pi' pious
 pied' foot, leg
 pig' magpie
 pik' prick, sting
 pilk' ball (f. playing)
 pin' pine-tree
 pinb' pinch
 pingt' pin
 pint' pointed
 pip' pipe (tobacco)
 pipr' pepper
 pir' pear
 piril' gravel
 pist' to pound,
 plz' pea [crush
 plao' public square
 plad' please
 plad' plate
 plafon' ceiling
 pland' sole (of the
 plank' floor [foot]
 plat' flat, plain
 plaud' splash, clap
 plej' most
 plikt' weave, plait
 plen' full
 plend' complain
 pliet' tray
 plezur' pleasure
 pli more
 plor' mourn, weep
 plu further, longer
 plug' plough
 plum' pen
 plumb' lead (metal)
 pluiv' rain
 poapiece, at rate of
 pokal' cup, goblet
 polle' police
 poligon' buckwheat
 polur' polish
 polus' pole
 polv' dust
 pom' apple
 ponard' dagger
 pont' bridge
 popl' poplar-tree
 popol' people
 por for, for benefit
 pard' door [of
 pork' hog, pig
 port' wear, carry
 posed' possess
 post after, behind
 posten' station (mil)
 postul' require, de-
 poŝ' pocket [mand
 poŝt' post, mail
 poteno' mighty
 pov' be able, can
 praero' great
 grandfather
 prav' right (adj.)
 proelp' chiefly
 proolz' precise
 predik' preach
 prefer' prefer
 preĝ' pray
 prem' press
 premi' prize
 pren' take
 pres' print (vb.)
 preskau' almost
 pret' ready [prep.)
 preter' beyond
 prez' price
 prezent' to present
 pri concerning, ab-
 princ' prince [out
 princip' principle
 printemp' spring
 privat' private (time)
 pro owing to, for
 the sake of
 procent' interest
 proces' lawsuit
 produkt' produce

profund' deep
 prokrast' to delay
 proksim' near
 promen' to walk
 promes' promise
 propon' propose
 propr' (one's) own
 prosper' succeed,
 prov try [thrive
 proviz' provide
 prujn' hoar (frost)
 prun' plum
 prunt' to lend
 pruv' to prove
 pug' fist
 pul' flea
 pulm' lung
 pulv' gunpowder
 pulvor' powder
 pump' to pump
 pun' punish
 punkt' point
 punt' lace
 pup' doll
 pur' pure
 pus' pus, matter
 puŝ' push
 put' well (subst.)
 putr' to rot

R
 rab' rob [count
 rabat' rebate, dis-
 raben' rabbi
 rabot' to plane
 rad' wheel
 radi' beam, ray
 radik' root
 rafen' horseradish
 rafin' refine
 rajd' to ride (on
 horseback) [rity
 rajt' right, autho
 rakont' relate
 ramp' crawl
 ran' frog
 rano' rancid
 rand' edge, margin
 rang' rank, grade
 rap' long radish
 rapid' quick, rapid
 raport' report
 rast' to rake
 rat' rat
 raŭk' hoarse
 raŭp' caterpillar
 rav' ravish, delight
 raz' shave
 re d. again, back
 redakel' editorial
 office
 reg' rule, govern
 regal' regale
 regn' State, realm
 reguf' rule
 reg' king, reign
 rekompens' reward
 rekt' straight
 rel' rail
 rem' to row [chair
 rembur' to stuff,
 rempar' bulwark
 ren' kidney
 renkont' meet
 renvers' upset
 respond' reply
 rest' remain [rant
 restoraci' restaur-
 ret' net
 rev' dream (awake)
 rezultat' result
 rib' currant
 ribel' to rebel
 ricev' obtain, get.
 riĉ' rich [receive
 rid' laugh
 rifug' take refuge
 rifuz' to refuse
 rigard' look at
 rigt' bolt
 rikolt' reap
 rilat' relate to, com-
 rim' rhyme [cern
 rimark' to notice
 rimed' means
 rimon' strap
 ring' ring (subst.)
 rip' rib
 ripet' repeat
 ripoz' repose, rest
 riproz' reproach
 riv' river
 riz' rice
 rod' roadstead
 romp' break
 rond' round, circle
 ronk' to snore
 ros' dew
 rost' roast (anim.)
 rostr' trunk (ot

rot' company (mil.)
 roz' rose
 rub, rubbish
 ruband' ribbon
 ruben' ruby
 ruĝ' red
 rukt' eructate
 rul' roll (tr.)
 rust' rust (tr.)
 ruz' trick, ruse
S
 sabat' Saturday
 sabl' sand
 sag' arrow
 sag' wise
 sak' sack
 sal' salt
 salat' salad
 salajr' salary
 salik' willow
 salm' salmon
 salt' leap, jump
 salut' salute, greet
 sam' same
 san' health
 sang' blood
 sankt' holy
 sap' soap
 sark' to weed
 sat' satiated
 saŭo' sauce
 sav' save [tally]
 sol' know (men-
 soleno' science
 solur' squirrel
 so if
 sob' grease, fat
 sod but
 sog' saw
 sog' seat, chair
 sok' dry
 sokal' rye
 soko' dissect
 soka' sex
 sokv' follow
 sol' saddle
 som' sow
 somajn' week
 son without
 sono' sense
 send' send
 sent' feel, perceive
 sep seven [ber
 Septembr' Septem-
 sero' search
 seri' series
 serioz' serious
 serur' lock, (subst.)
 serv' serve
 ses six
 sezon' season
 si him, her, it,
 one-self, them-
 selves (reflex.)
 sibi' to hiss
 sid' sit
 sieĝ' besiege
 sigel' seal (vb.)
 sign' sign, token
 signif' signify
 silab' syllable, sil-
 abi' to spell
 silent' to be silent
 olilk' flint
 silk' silk
 siml' monkey
 siml' like, similar
 simpl' simple
 singult' hiccup
 sinjor' Sir, Mr.
 sitel' bucket
 situaci' situation
 skal' scale [blade
 skapol' shoulder-
 skarab' beetle
 skatol' small box
 skerm' to lance
 skiz' to sketch
 sklav' slave
 skrib' write
 sku' shake
 skulpt' sculpture
 skvam' scale (fish)
 emerald' emerald
 sobr' sober
 societ' society
 solf' thirst
 solj' threshold
 sol' only, alone
 soldat' soldier
 solen' solemn
 solv' loosen, solve
 somer' summer
 son' sound (subst.)
 song' dream
 sonor' give out a
 sound (as a bell)
 sopir' long for

sorb' absorb
 sorb' witchcraft
 sovaĝ' wild, sav-
 sort' fate, lot [age
 spaco' space
 speo' kind, species
 spegul' mirror
 sport' experience
 spoz' el' spes' dis-
 burse, en'spez'
 receive (money)
 spilo' spice
 splik' ear (of corn)
 spin' spine
 spinac' spinach
 spir' breathe
 spirit' spirit, mind
 split' in defiance (of)
 spong' sponge
 sprit' wit
 spron' spur
 spurt' expectorate
 stabl' staff (mil.)
 staci' station
 stal' stable, stall
 stamp' stamp
 stan' tin [mark
 standard' flag
 stang' pole
 star' stand
 stat' state, condi-
 steb' stitch [tion
 stol' star
 stork' manure
 storm' stretch out
 storn' prostrate (the
 stertor' (death) rat-
 stomak' stomach
 strab' squint
 strang' strange
 strat' street
 streĉ' stretch
 strek' streak, line
 stri' stripe, wide
 strig' owl [streak
 strut' ostrich
 stup' tow
 sturn' starling
 sub under, beneath
 subit' sudden
 sud' suck
 sud' south
 sufer' suffer
 sufiŝ' sufficient
 sufok' suffocate
 suk' sap, juice (tr.)
 sukco' amber
 sukco' have suc-
 suker' sugar (cess
 sulfur' sulphur
 sul' wrinkle
 sun' sun
 sup' soup
 super over, above
 supoz' suppose
 supr' upper (adj.)
 sur upon, on
 surd' deaf
 surtut' overcoat
 svat' arrange mat-
 rimony
 even' to swoon
 aving' swing (tr.)

S
 ŝaf' sheep
 ŝajn' seem
 ŝak' chess
 ŝanco' shake (tr.)
 ŝang' change (tr.)
 ŝarg' load (a gun)
 ŝarg' load, burden
 ŝat' to prize, like
 ŝaum' foam, spray
 ŝel' shell, peel, rind
 ŝeik' brace (trous.)
 ŝero' joke
 ŝi she, her
 ŝild' shield
 ŝim' get mouldy
 ŝind' shingle
 ŝink' ham
 ŝip' ship
 ŝir' tear, rend
 ŝirm' shelter
 ŝim' mud
 ŝlos' lock, fasten
 ŝmas' hearty kiss
 ŝmir' smear, anoint
 ŝnur' string
 ŝov' push forward
 ŝovel' shovel
 ŝpar' be sparing
 ŝpin' spin
 ŝpruc' sprinkle

ŝrank' cupboard
 ŝraŭb' screw
 ŝtal' steel
 ŝtat' State
 ŝtip' log of wood
 ŝtel' steal
 ŝtof' stuff, tissue
 ŝton' stone
 ŝtop' stop up
 ŝtrump' stocking
 ŝtup' step
 ŝu' shoe
 ŝuld' owe
 ŝultr' shoulder
 ŝut' shoot out (corn)
 ŝvel' swell [ŝc.
 ŝvit' perspire

T
 tabak' tobacco
 tabel' list
 tabl' table
 tabul' plank, board
 tag' day
 tajlor' tailor
 taks' estimate
 tal' waist
 talp' mole (animal)
 tambur' drum
 tamen however
 tapet' tapestry
 tapiŝ' carpet
 tas' cup (tea)
 taŭg' be fit for
 tavol' layer
 te' tea
 ted' tedious
 teg' cover (furni-
 ture, &c.)
 tegment' root
 teko' weave
 telor' plate
 temp' time [lanat
 templ' temple
 ten' hold, grasp
 tend' tent
 tent' tempt, try
 ter' earth
 tern' sneeze
 terur' terror
 testud' tortoise
 tet' grouse
 tia such a
 tial therefore
 tiam then
 tie there
 tiel thus, so
 tiki' tickle
 til' lime-tree
 tim' fear
 tins' moth [ex
 tint' clink of glass-
 tio that (thing)
 tiom so much
 tir' draw, pull
 titol' title
 tiu that
 tol' linen
 toler' tolerate
 tomb' tomb, grave
 tons' clip, shear
 toner' thunder
 tor' wind, twist
 torf' peat
 torn' turn (lathe)
 tornistr' knapsack
 tort' tart
 tra through
 trab' beam (of wood)
 traduk' translate
 traf' hit, reach
 trajt' feature
 trakt' transact
 tranŝ' cut
 trankvil' quiet
 trans across
 tre very
 trem' tremble
 tromp' to dip
 tren' drag, trail
 trezor' treasure
 tri three
 trink' drink
 tritik' wheat
 tro too (much)
 tromp' deceive
 trotuar' side-walk
 trov' find
 tru' hole
 trud' force upon
 trunk' trunk, stem
 tub' tube
 tuber' bulb
 tuf' tuft
 tuj immediately
 tuk' cloth, kerchief
 tur' tower
 turd' thrush

turment' torment
 turn' turn (v.a.)
 tug' cough
 tuŝ' touch
 tut' whole, quite

U
 u e. imperative
 u' d. containing
 ul' d. remarkable
 for
 um' indef. suffix.
 umblilk' navel
 ung' nail (finger)
 unu one
 urb' town
 ura' bear (animal)
 urtik' nettle
 us' e. of conditional
 uter' womb
 util' useful
 uz' use

V
 vag' roam
 vaks' wax
 val' valley
 valor' be worth
 van' vain, needless
 vang' cheek
 vant' vain, futile
 vapor' steam
 varb' to recruit
 variol' smallpox
 varm' warm
 vart' nurse (child)
 vast' wide, vast
 vaz' vase
 vejn' vein
 vok' wake, arouse
 vol' sail (subst.)
 volk' fade
 volur' velvet
 von' come
 vend' sell
 vendred' Friday
 venen' poison
 venĝ' vengeance
 venk' conquer
 vent' wind
 ventol' to air
 ventr' belly
 ver' true
 verd' green [birch
 verk' rod -i whip,
 verk' work [liter-
 verm' worm [ary)
 vers' verse
 vers' pour
 veruk' wax
 vesp' wasp
 vesper' evening
 vespert' bat
 vest' to clothe
 vest' waistcoat
 vet' bet, wager
 veter' weather [le
 vetur' go (by vehi-
 vezik' blister, blad-
 vi you [der
 viand' meat, flesh
 vior' row, rank, turn
 vid' see
 vidy' widower
 vigl' alert
 vilag' village
 vin' wine
 vinagr' vinegar
 vintr' winter
 viol' violet
 violon' violin
 vip' whip
 vir' man, male
 virg' virginal
 virt' virtue
 viŝ' wipe
 vitr' glass (sub-
 viv' live [stance)
 vizag' face
 vizit' visit, call on
 voĉ' voice
 voj' way, road
 vojaĝ' voyage
 vok' call
 vol' wish, will
 volont' willingly
 volv' wrap round,
 vom' vomit [roll up
 vort' word
 vost' tail
 vual' veil
 vulp' fox
 vultur' vulture
 vund' wound

Z
 zon' girdle
 zorg' care for
 zum' to buzz

FOR THE BEGINNER

Please explain when "pro" is to be used, and when "por" is right, for English "for."

Remember that *pro* expresses a causal idea, and *por* indicates an idea of purpose. The causal word *pro* directs our attention away from its complement toward the act or state for which it is in some way responsible, as expressed in the rest of the sentence or clause. But *por* directs our attention toward its complement, as the purpose or motive for what is expressed in the rest of the sentence or clause:

Mi iris tien por promeno, I went there for a walk.

Mi estas laca pro la promeno, I am tired because of the walk.

Mi skribis leteron por vi, I wrote a letter for you (to read, to see, etc.).

Mi skribis leteron pro vi, I wrote a letter for you (in your behalf, for your sake, in your stead, etc.).

In this connection, the difference between the preposition *pro* and the conjunction *ĉar* should be carefully noted, since in English the word "for" is used variously as a preposition and as a conjunction. The preposition *pro* must not be used unless it has a complement after it, clearly governed by it. But *ĉar* can only be used when it introduces a clause, and when the word "because" (not the combination "because of") can be substituted for it and make sense:

Mi sendis la leteron pro vi, I sent the letter for your sake (because of you).

Mi sendis leteron, ĉar mi volas helpi al vi, I sent a letter, for (because) I wish to help you.

Mi alportis bukedon da floroj por vi, ĉar mi estas dankema al vi pro via helpemeco, I brought a bouquet of flowers for you, for (because) I am thankful to you for (on account of) your helpfulness.

What are the words for "either" and "neither" in Esperanto, when they refer to

persons? Shall we use "aŭ" and "nek?"

The conjunctions *aŭ* and *nek* can not be used as other parts of speech. The strict meaning of "either" in pronominal use is "one of two," whichever one is chosen; that of "neither" is "neither the one nor the other" of two indicated persons or things. These meanings can easily be rendered by use of the pronouns *iu* and *neniu*, the only interesting point being that Esperanto makes no distinction between "one of two" and "one of three or more," although this trace of the primitive tendency to pair things in speech exists in all national languages, vaguely harking back to the time when man's ability to count was a rather limited accomplishment at best.

In fact, English as well as certain other national languages is encumbered with an extra set of words to be used when two persons or things are spoken of, as if there were some mysterious distinction between two and three, though none between three and four, or any other higher numbers. We say "any of the three," or "any of the four or five or six," but we can not say "any of the two," being compelled by hoary custom to use here the special word "either." The same is true in negative expressions, and while we can say "none of the three," and "none of the four, or five, or fifty," we are forbidden to say "none of the two," but must use the special word "neither." Some examples showing the rendering in Esperanto of the ideas expressed in English "either" and "neither" are:

Mi akceptos unu aŭ la alian el la du, I will accept either one or the other of the two.

Ĉu vi trovis iun el tiuj du libroj? Did you find either one of those two books?

Iu ajn el la du viroj povus iri, either one of the two men could go.

Nek unu nek la alia venis, neither one nor the other came.

Neniu el la du viroj venis, neither one of the two men came.

FABELO.

IAM ESTIS lerta kaj homama viro, kiu post multe da studado elpensis novan batalilon kaj militmetodon, per kiuj estos eble venki la tutan mondon per pacema kaj sensanga batalado.

Tiun metodon li ne patentigis, sed libere donis ĝin al kiu ajn uzos ĝin. Unue la afero malrapide kreskadis, sed post multe da jaroj la elpensajo penetris ĉiun landon sur la terglobo,—eĉ al la bordoj de la barbara Usono. Nu, post kelkaj jaroj, la tieuloj penadis starigi armeon, kiu batalos laŭ la nova kaj unika metodo. Kelkaj sindonaj personoj donis al la afero multe da tempo, kaj multe da pensado. Ili fabrikis la ilojn, kiujn ili vendis, preskaŭ sen ia profito por si, al kiu ajn volis aĉeti, kaj je granda elspezo de tempo ili voĉe, skribe, kaj per sia milit-jurnalo senpage instruis ĉiun petanton pri la nova ekzercado kaj militmetodo. Tiel facila kaj nesevera estis tiu metodo ke eĉ virinoj kaj infanoj povis ĝin uzi, egale tiel bone kiel plej forta sekso vira.

Fine, ĉi tiuj sindonaj homoj deziris elmontri al la registaro ke la nova metodo kaj tiuj novaj bataliloj meritas nacian uzadon; kaj tial la ĉeflaborantoj diris al si, "Nun estas deca tempo varbi grandan armeon el la miloj, kiujn ni ĝis nun instruis." Sekve, per sia militjurnalo, per persona peto, kaj per leteroj al la ŝajnaj simpatiuloj, tiuj ĉeflaborantoj petis ke ĉi tiu amaso kunigu kun la granda armeo farota. El tiuj miloj, kelkaj volonte aniĝis, kaj per sia nombreco kaj lerteco penis helpi la elmontradon. Sed tre multaj faris diversajn senkulpiĝojn. Virina klubo diris, "Via metodo estas vere mirinda! Viaj iloj estas lerte konstruitaj, kaj per ili ni ludas je batalo inter niaj tetasoj,—sed aniĝi vian armeon, ho ne! Efektive, ĝi enhavas virojn, kiuj mane laboras, eĉ virinojn, kiuj devas provizi al si la vivrimedojn! Ni tute aprobas vian aferon, sed la ĝentileco malpermesas al ni ke ni kunmiksiĝu kun tia

A STORY

ONCE THERE WAS a clever and philanthropic man who after much study invented a new weapon and a new method of war, through which it would be possible to conquer the whole world by peaceful and bloodless warfare.

That method he did not patent, but freely gave it to whoever would use it. At first the affair progressed slowly, but after many years the invention penetrated every land on the globe,—even to the borders of the barbarous United States. Well, after several years, the people there tried to establish an army, which should do battle according to the new and unique method. A few generous persons gave the matter much time, and much thought. They manufactured the instruments, which they sold, almost without any profit for themselves, to whoever wished to buy, and at great outlay of time they gave instruction gratis, vocally, by writing, and in their war journal, to every inquirer about the new exercise and method of war. So easy and far from exacting was that method that even women and children could use it, equally as well as the strongest manly sex.

Finally these generous persons desired to demonstrate to the government that the new method, and these new instruments, deserved national use; and therefore the chief workers said to themselves, "Now is the proper time to win a great army out of the thousands whom we have up to now instructed." Therefore, through their war journal, through personal request, and by letters to the apparent sympathizers, those chief workers asked that this throng join with the great army to be made. Out of those thousands, several willingly joined, and by their numbers and skill aided the demonstration. But very many offered various excuses. A women's club said, "Your method is truly marvellous! Your instruments are skillfully constructed and with them we play at war over our teacups,—but to join your army, Oh, no! Actually, it contains men, who work with their hands, even women who have to work for their own living! We wholly approve your cause, but courtesy forbids that we should mix in

amasaĉo!" Lernejestro respondis, "Ho, jes, mi ankaŭ aprobas vian celon, kaj mi instruas miajn lernantojn pri via metodo, kaj ili bonege interbataladas inter si, sed ili havas nek la monon nek la tempon por serioze helpi vian bataladon." La homoj tiel diversmaniere sin senkulpigis, kiel estis diversaj la respondoj al la invito al la edziĝfestoj pri kiu rakontas al ni la Biblio, kaj la proponitaj kialoj estis preskaŭ same gravaj:

"Mi ne havas tempon." "Via armeo ne pagas al siaj anoj,—kontraŭe, ĝi postulas ke ĉiu militanto pagu tiom, kiom estas la prezo de ses cigaroj, ekzemple!" "Mi ne povas vidi ian personan profiton el aneco kun vi." "Vian penoj estas laŭdindaj, mi ĝuas vian metodon, kaj en mia ĉambro mi min ekzercadas kontraŭ la muroj per viaj iloj, sed mi ŝatas vian aferon nur ĝis la punkto, kie ĝi donas al mi personan plezuron." "Mi aprobas viajn metodon kaj ilojn, kaj tuj kiam via armeo estos tute organizita, kaj jam ĉie venkis, mi kun plezuro aniĝos al ĝi." Kaj tiel plu!

Tiamaniere unu post la alia respondis; multaj eĉ neniel respondis; kaj kiam la veraj laborantoj faris raporton al la registaro, ili devis diri, "Jen dekmiloj da personoj aprobas nian metodon kaj uzas niajn ilojn,—ili tion diras,—sed bedaŭrinde niaj varbitoj konsistas el nur malmultaj miloj."

Respondis la registaro, "Via teorio estas plaĉa, viaj iloj verŝajne estas tre lerte konstruitaj, sed kial vi malŝparas vian tempon, penante pruvi la indecon de afero, kiu ne povas allogi al si la helpon de eĉ tiuj, kiuj uzas ĝin kaj profitas per ĝi? Montru al ni viajn dekmilojn da varbitoj, kaj eble ni atentus vian peton, sed ĝis tiam ne malŝparu nian tempon, petante ke ni formale aprobu tion, kion nur tiel malgranda armeo efektive antaŭenpuŝas. Ni deziras faktojn kaj ciferojn,—ne nurajn eblecojn!"

Sekve, la bonega metodo kaj la laŭdindaj iloj ne ricevas la deziratan helpon de la registaro; pro tio, multaj homoj, kiuj estus ricevintaj multan profiton per ili, ankoraŭ neniam aŭdis pri ilia ekzistado; kaj tial la progreso de la tuta civilizacio estas multe prokrastata.

KONSILANTO.

with that sort of a mob!" A school principal answered, "Oh yes, I also approve your purpose, and I teach my pupils in accordance with your method, and they do battle excellently among themselves, but they have neither the time nor the money seriously to help your warfare." The people excused themselves by as many ways, as the answers were different to the invitation for the wedding feast about which the Bible tells us, and the reasons suggested were almost as serious:

"I have not time." "Your army does not pay its members,—on the contrary, you ask that each warrior pay as much as the price of, for instance, six cigars!" "I cannot see any personal profit from membership with you." "Your efforts are laudable, I enjoy your method, and in my room I exercise myself against the walls with your instruments, but I like your cause only to that point where it gives me personal pleasure." "I approve your method, and as soon as your army is fully organized, and has conquered everywhere, I shall be pleased to join it." And so on!

Thus one after another answered; many did not even answer at all; and when the real workers made a report to the government, they had to say, "Behold, tens of thousands of persons approve our method and use our instruments,—they say that,—but unfortunately our recruits consist of merely a few thousands."

The government responded, "Your theory is very pleasing, your instruments, apparently, are very skilfully constructed, but why do you waste your time trying to prove the worthiness of a cause which cannot attract to itself the help of even those who use it and profit by it? Show us your tens of thousands of recruits, and possibly we shall pay attention to your request, but until then do not waste our time asking us to approve formally that which only so small an army is actually promoting. We want facts and figures,—not mere possibilities!"

As a consequence, the excellent method and the admirable instruments do not receive the desired help from the government; therefore many people who would have profited by the use of these have never even heard of their existence; and thereby the progress of all civilization is being much delayed.

FOREIGN NEWS

France.—The first number of "Internacia Polica Bulteno," a monthly magazine established by the International Police Association, has recently been issued. The managing editor is Police Inspector Miguere, president of the "Polica Klubo Esperantista" of Paris. Only police officers and policemen are desired on the subscription list (50c. per year).

With the April issue "L'Esperantiste Catholique" doubles the number of its pages. Excellent propaganda work for Esperanto among Catholics and vice versa is reported, and the March number makes a special plea for increase in the subscription list of this magazine, the official organ of the French League of Catholic Esperantists (75c. per year).

A series of special propaganda numbers is being issued by "Juneco," the March number being especially devoted to Germany, containing several articles and announcements in German, addressed to the young people of that country, as well as a certain proportion of the usual news, literature, etc., in Esperanto. The longer part of the Esperanto literature this month happens to be a translation from an American author, the creator of "Uncle Remus."

A banquet was recently given by the esperantist group in Nice, at which were present not only the officers and members of this active organization, but also several officers and representatives of the esperantist societies of Monaco, Marseilles, Draguignan, Goulol, Grasse, Vichy, Paris, also of Toretta and Bordighera, Italy. The local papers gave detailed reports, with photographs.

In Lyon a parliamentary group for the propaganda of Esperanto in the Chamber of Deputies has been founded, with the ultimate purpose of introducing a law to officialize the teaching of the language.

At the exposition of the West of France, in Mans, from May to October, there will be represented Industry, Agriculture, Art, Sport, and Esperanto.

In Roubaix an important international

exposition will also occur, devoted to textile industries, mechanical and educational affairs. The esperantist group of Roubaix-Tourcoing will arrange a comprehensive Esperanto exhibit in connection with this.

In the Esperanto course given at the Sorbonne by M. Aymonier about a hundred and fifty are present every week. The number of esperantists in Paris seems to increase with gratifying rapidity.

The Parisian firm which, as reported in previous numbers of *Amerika Esperantisto* presented especially designed Esperanto fans to Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania, and later to Queen Victoria, of Spain, receiving cordial acceptance from each, has now presented another Esperanto fan to Princess Helen Em. Kopassis, of Samos, who sent in acknowledgment a letter of thanks, written in Esperanto by her own hand, and accompanied this by a photograph of herself.

Belgium.—Preparations for the Seventh International Congress are producing very satisfactory results in Antwerp, and the innumerable details of such a task are being well worked out. The number of tickets bought has now mounted to almost six hundred, which is a very remarkable figure for this early date, as it is unfortunately true that the vast majority of congress members are prone to leave the enrollment until the very last thing. Details concerning the Literary Contest will be found elsewhere in our columns.

Holland.—The Second International Congress of Catholic Esperantists, to take place at the Hague the week before the general Congress at Antwerp, is being well prepared for, and will doubtless be a very satisfactory pre-congress event. The program has been approved by Bishop Mgr. Callier.

A prominent newspaper in the Hague, "De Avondpost," which has often published articles about Esperanto, has now begun to print weekly a section in the language Esperanto.

Germany.—The Esperanto movement is

becoming a well-established factor in this country. The German Esperanto Association, which is the organization of those who are definitely interested in helping the movement and financing its work, contains nearly six thousand members. When we realize that the number in any city or locality who are thus actively supporting the movement is usually but a twentieth or even smaller proportion of the total number of persons who are using Esperanto for their own profit or pleasure (since the majority fail to realize the innate selfishness of their indifference about aiding to pass on a good thing which has been passed to them by the efforts of more altruistic individuals), we can then calculate the approximate total of Esperantists, not only for Germany, but for any country or region.

The Sixth German Esperanto Congress, June 4-7, already outlined in a preceding number of *Amerika Esperantisto*, promises to be very successful in every way, as well as very enjoyable. The German manoeuvres will take place during this time, which will render the Congress the more interesting. Lubeck itself, the congress-city, is rich in art treasures, picturesque historical buildings, and modern achievements of various kinds, and the projected visits to Kiel, Hamburg, and Holstein Switzerland will be equally attractive. (Esperantists are requested to send any exhibition material which they are willing to lend, in care of Dr. A. Mobsz, Falkenstr. 12, Lubeck.)

Esperanto and esperantist organizations will have a prominent part in the International Exposition of Hygiene, from May to October, in Dresden. This will be the largest exposition in Germany. A special esperantist convention will occur August 16-18, after which a special train will carry to Antwerp those who intend to participate in the International Congress.

A special exposition and Esperanto information bureau forms part of the important International Exposition for Travel and Touring, which is now open in Berlin, in the large exposition halls near the Zoological Garden. It is an interesting fact that the space for this was given free by the authorities having the preparation of the general exposition in charge, who merely requested that the

esperantists aid, by means of Esperanto, the publicity department of the preparations.

In Braunschweig the Duke Regent has taken definite steps in the matter of Esperanto. By his express invitation a meeting occurred in the large hall in the castle, those invited being the ministers, mayor, president of the Chamber of Commerce, other officers of similar organizations, school authorities, etc., including in all some forty persons of influence and authority, beside the Duke and Duchess and several of their court. The subject of Esperanto was ably presented by Dr. Kliemke, Herr Reinking and Dr. Freise, whose exposition of the subject was received with the most lively interest, and is expected to bring far-reaching and important results, judging from the very favorable attitude manifested by the audience.

In Cologne, after the Seventh International Congress in Antwerp has closed, the local society plan to arrange a special Esperanto day. The date set is August 30, and a number of Esperantists, among whom will be the members of the "Nordamerika Karavano," will undoubtedly enjoy the occasion to the utmost in this interesting city.

A test of Esperanto in travel, from Russia into South America, was reported at a recent club meeting in Leipzig, by an Esperantist who went to Montevideo, then returned through Italy, Austria and Germany, receiving everywhere the most friendly welcome and valuable guidance and assistance from esperantists in these countries, as well as in South America.

Austria. — More than fifty Esperanto courses are under way in Prague and other Bohemian cities. In one of the suburbs of Prague a musical Esperanto club has been formed, and in two cinematograph exhibitions in the city an announcement concerning Esperanto precedes the presentation. Another similarly interesting indication of the general appreciation of what Esperanto is can be gained from the fact that a certain new hotel, whose name appeared in twenty different languages upon its name plate, has now adopted Esperanto for a means of really attracting the public attention.

There are now thirty commercial firms in Prague which use Esperanto in their business and for correspondence. The director of one of the schools in the same city has recommended to the students, by a special circular, that they attend the Esperanto classes conducted by the Bohemian Esperanto Union.

In the commercial academy in Prostějov, Moravia, a class of eighty is studying Esperanto. This number is almost equalled by that of a new group in Radwanice, the first yet in the province of Silesia.

It has been necessary to prepare a new edition of Bohemian-Esperanto "keys," of which fifty thousand have already been distributed.

A "Jubilee of Austrian Esperantists" is planned for June 3-5, in Brno, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the first Esperantist group in Austria. Judging by the activity and number of the Esperantists in Austria this assembly should prove highly successful.

Samos.—Not long ago occurred the annual Esperanto ball, organized by the Samos Esperanto Society. An especially interesting fact this year is that this ball was not only under the patronage of their Highnesses Prince and Princess Kopassis, but that the visiting cards of the prince and princess were enclosed in every invitation sent out.

Crete.—The formation of an esperantist group at Heraklion is reported.

Persia.—The monthly magazine "Behar" has recommended to its readers that they learn Esperanto.

Asiatic Turkey.—In Smyrna an article in a French-Hebrew newspaper has aroused much interest in Esperanto, and classes in the language have been organized in both Smyrna and Aidin.

Egypt.—In Heliopolis a preliminary meeting has been held to make arrangements for the organization of an Esperanto club. Arabs, orientals and Europeans were present, almost every person representing a different nation or race.

An interesting opportunity to speak with an Egyptian esperantist has recently been afforded the esperantists in more northern regions by the visit of Mr. Raphael Nakle, of Cairo, who has been the guest of esperantist assemblies in Dres-

den, Cologne and elsewhere, in the course of student travel. Mr. Nakle is not only a zealous esperantist, but is said to be a good lecturer as well.

Italy.—New Esperanto groups and societies have just been established in Milan, Palermo, Perugia, Florence and Bordighera. In Florence the city Chamber of Commerce has made an appropriation of 100 lire for assisting the local Esperanto Association in its propaganda work.

In Genoa five courses, containing about two hundred students, have been opened in the evening schools, with permission of the city government. Since Esperanto has been placed on the printed time-tables of these schools, it may be considered an official subject, and many of the city authorities are manifesting a lively interest in its progress. The rector of the university in the same city has given permission for a special Esperanto course for students, conducted by Dr. Stromboli.

A neat booklet containing program and other necessary information has been prepared by the committee, who are making preparations for the Congress of Italian Esperantists, which, as has already been mentioned in *Amerika Esperantisto*, will take place in Genoa May 25-28. The Mayor of Genoa, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and a number of other influential persons are among the honorary committee, while the list of names in the acting committee gives promise of very adequate preparation for the convention. A special course is being given for a number of the city guard, who are interested in learning Esperanto because of the approaching congress.

An important Genoa newspaper, "Il Lavoro," has now opened its columns to Esperanto, in which a certain portion is regularly printed.

Spain.—Several new courses are again reported from Barcelona, one being especially for street-car conductors.

Details concerning the work of the "Havena Komisio" (Harbor Commission), proposed some years ago by Sro. Pujula, of Barcelona, are given in the March-April issue of "Kataluna Esperantisto," with an appeal to esperantists throughout the world to give each a little financial aid to this admirable method of propaganda (address care of Prof. Rollet de L'Isle,

Section Francaise de la Ligue Maritime Esperantiste, 51, rue de Clichy, Paris). The method of work, taking Barcelona for an example, is to send special propaganda matter to the officers of each ship entering the port, and to notify the esperantist group in the city whose harbor the ship will next enter, so that in each country the officers may be visited by esperantists, who will point out to all of these officers the immense advantage Esperanto can be to them.

The Literary Contest of the Second Congress of the "Kataluna Esperantista Federacio" is open to contestants of all countries. The subjects and prizes are now announced.

Chili.—In Santiago a new magazine, "Esperanta Penso," has been founded, as the organ of the esperantist laborers who are members of the Esperanta Ekskursi Societo.

KRONIKO NORDAMERIKA

[Ni petas la konsilantojn, la distriktajn kaj precipe la lokajn sekretariojn, ke ili sendu plenajn raportojn pri la progreso de la Esperantista Movado en siaj urboj, distriktoj kaj apartaĵoj, antaŭ la mezo de ĉiu monato. Ni ankaŭ petas la individuojn, ke ili ankaŭ sendu, antaŭ la mezo de ĉiu monato, raportojn pri artikoloj en ĵurnaloj, paroladoj, intervjuoj, kaj pri ekstarigo de klasoj, ĉar la raportoj en "Kroniko Nordamerika" estos plej precizaj se la informo pri ĉio venas rekte de la koncernata loko.]

EXPLANATION.

It is our custom to give under the title "Kroniko Nordamerika" news of the movement in North America, printing it in Esperanto in order that our foreign colleagues may be able to read and summarize it, as we do for the readers of *Amerika Esperantisto* under "Foreign News." Four and three-quarter pages of such American news, outlining the activity in this country, was set up for this number, but because of the extra amount of purely propaganda matter this had to be omitted. It will, however, be printed unchanged next month.

It was also planned to give a directory of all Esperanto clubs and groups in this country and Canada, but the greater part of the information for this was received too late to make the list complete. We request all societies, clubs, groups and classes, who have not already done so this past month to send us the name of the organization, of its officers with addresses, and time and place of meeting. We wish to give in a later number an authoritative directory of all Esperantist organizations, whether or not they are official clubs of the Esperanto Association of North America.

KLARIGA NOTO.

Ni petas ke niaj fremdaj abonantoj pardonu la eksterordinaran kvanton angle verkitan en ĉi tiu numero. Ni eldonis ĝin speciale por propagando, tial ni devis enmeti precipe anglajn artikolojn, krom la reguloj de Esperanto, listo da libroj por pruvi ke ni esperantistoj havas literaturon, k. t. p.

En la ĵus antaŭa numero ni proponis ĉi tiun specialan propagandan numeron, sciigante la samideanojn ke ni vendos la specialajn ekzemplerojn de kope aŭ pligrandnombre po duonprezo (la kutima prezo estas dek cendoj). Entuziasme ili respondis, kaj ĝis nun oni jam aĉetis tri mil ekzemplerojn; kaj la mendoj ankoraŭ venas per ĉiu poŝto. Ni esperas ke oni disdonos pli multe ol kvin mil ekzemplerojn, aldone al la ekzempleroj senditaj al abonantoj.

Ni preparis preskaŭ kvin paĝojn por presigi sub la rubriko "Kroniko Nordamerika," sed la propagandaj artikoloj prenis ties spacon. Tial ni presigos tiujn paĝojn senŝanĝe la venontan monaton.

ESPERANTO AND THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MOVEMENT

In speaking of the relationship that exists or may exist between any organization and Esperanto, the internationality of that organization must be taken into consideration. This article is to take up the relationship existing between the Christian Endeavor movement and Esperanto, and in order that we may fully appreciate the possibilities of the use of Esperanto in this work, let us look at a few facts in regard to Christian Endeavor.

The Christian Endeavor movement is exactly thirty years old, and in these thirty years of its existence it has grown until today there are over 74,000 known societies, with an enrolled membership of about four million. It is true that the greater bulk of this membership is to be found in English-speaking countries, but the fact remains that there are over six thousand societies with a membership of over 300,000 in non-English speaking lands. There is not a civilized nation in the world where Christian Endeavor is not to be found, and societies exist in every uncivilized land where a Protestant mission station has been established. These facts show the great opportunity and need that exist for a common language, by means of which those who are interested in the movement may get in touch one with another. It is a fact that very few American Endeavorers know anything about the work that is being done by the *samcelanoj* in European and Asiatic countries, save as it is briefly reported by translated notes in the *Christian Endeavor World*. However by means of the language Esperanto it is possible for the individual societies or the individual members to get in touch with the work in other lands at first hand, for Esperanto is equally international.

There is another phase of the matter to be considered. If the Christian Endeavor movement has one characteristic that predominates above all others, it is that of missionary enthusiasm. It seems to the writer that this thought suggests

one of the great possibilities of the use of Esperanto. Nearly every Christian Endeavor Esperantist has his list of foreign correspondents, and among them are many who are non-Christian. By means of his letters, and of tracts printed in Esperanto, he is able to sow much seed that will bring forth a plentiful harvest at some later date. Should he send to a man who speaks a different language from himself a tract printed in that man's native language, the tract would be thrown to one side, and would accomplish nothing—possibly the man would feel that he had been insulted. However if it is printed in Esperanto it will be read for the sake of Esperanto, and incidentally the seed will be sown.

Now just a word in regard to what has already been done to make this a reality. About five or six years ago the *Christian Endeavor World* began a course of Esperanto lessons in its columns. Many Endeavorers began the study, and undoubtedly many of our leading Esperantists of today began their study at that time. Later the *World* published an Esperanto translation of the Gospel of John, and the First Epistle of St. John, made by Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, Prof. Grinstead and Rev. R. P. Anderson. For perhaps two years Esperanto was used quite extensively in the magazine *European Christian Endeavor*, which was published in Geneva, Switzerland, by the European Christian Endeavor Union. This was a very effective propaganda, as is shown by the fact that many letters were received in Esperanto at the international headquarters in Boston. For this information and for the figures used in this article the writer is indebted to Rev. Mr. Anderson, who is associate editor of the *Christian Endeavor World*, and they are therefore authoritative. The propaganda which was carried on by the *Christian Herald* was also instrumental in reaching many Endeavorers, and through its columns the writer, as well as others whom he knows personally, began the study of the language.

In closing this article let us look for a moment into the future and see what the relationship between the two movements in the time to come is to be. One thing that hinders the use of Esperanto in the Christian Endeavor work is the fact that there is so little available literature that is suitable for the work; and another is that there has never been compiled a list of the Christian Endeavorers, in this land and in foreign countries, who use the international language. In order to overcome these difficulties there has been a movement set on foot to have an Esperanto session at the World's Christian Endeavor Convention which is to be held in Atlantic City July 6-12, 1911. International Secretary Shaw has given his consent, and has named as the hour for the session, Tuesday morning, July 11, from 9:00 to 10:15. If more time is needed, arrangements can then be made for another session. Rev. Mr. Anderson, who is a proficient Esperantist, and at the same time an ardent Endeavorer, has consented to take charge of the meeting. This insures its success from the beginning. Plans will be formulated for the translation of suitable Christian literature; a directory of the Christian Endeavor Esperantists will be begun, and

arrangements made to get other names, in order that the list may be made as complete as possible, if it seems feasible a Christian Endeavor Esperantist Union will be formed, and such other work as may suggest itself to the ones who are present will be done. Undoubtedly this will mean much to both Christian Endeavor and Esperanto, as there will be thousands of delegates present from all over the world, and among them not a few Esperantists. Let every Endeavorer who reads these lines resolve that he or she will be present and do all that is possible to make it a success.

It is also requested that every Esperantist who reads this article and is a member of a Christian Endeavor Society, or one of the allied organizations, such as the Epworth League, Luther League or the B. Y. P. U., send a card to the writer of this article, giving your full name, address and the name of the organization to which you belong. Any questions that you may desire to ask will be cheerfully answered, and in this manner we may be able to facilitate the work that is to be done at Atlantic City.

REV. L. E. CATLIN,
Blossburg, Pa.

LITERARY CONTEST.

In addition to the subjects and prizes published last month in *Amerika Esperantisto*, for the Seventh International Esperanto Congress, the following subjects and prizes have been entered:

"Plej taŭga procedo kaj plej efikaj rimedoj uzotaj de la esperantistoj kaj speciale de la internaciaj kongresoj, por atingi de ĉiuj registaroj la oficialan starigon de la deviga instruado de Esperanto en la duagrada lernejoj." Prize, 40 Sm., offered by *Pro. Pedro Ruiz Prieto*.

"Efika broŝuro pri la utilo kaj agado de la T. E. A. (kun modelaj ekzemploj pri la plej bona uzo de la T. E. A. laborfakoj" (7 printed pages). Prize, five Esperanto specialties, offered by the Tutmonda Esperanto Anoncekspedo, *firmo Th. Anding*, Berlin, S. W. 48.

"Pri la batalo por la akiro de la lingvaj rajtoj en malgranda lando, ekz. Bohemu-

jo, Kroatujo, Flandro aŭ alia." About 5 pages, size of "*Belga Esperantisto*." Prize, 12 Sm., offered by *Sro. Oscar van Schoor*.

"Libera Penso en la Moderna Literatura." Prize, 10 Sm., offered by the international society "*Libera Penso*."

The manuscripts must be sent to the secretary-treasurer (*Dr. W. van der Biest*, 76 Minderbroedersrui, Antwerp) to arrive before the first of July. They must not be written by the author himself ("ne povos esti skribitaj de la aŭtoro mem"), and must bear a device, which device is to be written also on an accompanying sealed envelope in which is the name and address of the author.

Any organizations, firms or individuals who wish to propose subjects and offer prizes for them are requested to communicate these at once, that they may be added to the list already announced.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE ESPERANTO OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Edwin C. Reed, Sec.-Treas.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Just before going to press word was received from the Councilor of the Western Division to the effect that as the attendance from other sections of the country promised to be rather small, the Esperantists of Portland and the Portland Commercial Club deem it inadvisable to hold the meeting in that city this year, and withdraw the invitation.

Since the matter has not yet been laid before the General Council, no definite statement as to the location of the meeting can be given. Inasmuch as all Esperantists who could do so made extra efforts last year to attend the International Congress at considerable expense of time and money, it seems to be the general opinion, judging by such letters as have been received, that the meeting this year will at best have a comparatively small attendance, and should not therefore attempt to be more than a meeting for discussion of business matters, methods of propaganda, and the registering of votes for officers and any proposed changes in the constitution. Such votes may be cast either in person or by proxy, and propositions for changes in the constitution should be made in the regular manner in time for publication in the next number of *Amerika Esperantisto*. In the copy of the present constitution, which has been sent to each member of The Esperanto Association of North America, will be found the section concerning amendments.

ESPERANTO HERALD NO. 6.

The April number of the *Esperanto Herald*, published by the Esperanto Association of North America in an endeavor to provide a series of pamphlets, of which each will be unique for propaganda in some special field, has the title "Esperanto for the Peace Advocate." This is

an attempt to show that, while the "brotherhood of man" is not an idle dream, it is a dream less likely to be realized as long as one "brother" can not make the other understand, and the inability to understand causes suspicion and dislike.

NEW SUSTAINING MEMBERS.

J. D. Hailman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. John Woodwell, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PASSED PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Atesto pri Lernado.

Leonora G. Stoeppler, New York City.
Chas. B. Wells, New York City.
Mrs. C. S. Valentine, Ridgewood, N. J.
Armando Cabrera, St. Louis, Mo.
Stojan J. Ketipoff, St. Louis, Mo.

PASSED ADVANCED EXAMINATION.

Atesto pri Kapableco.

Mariano Mojado y Abad (hispana pastro), St. Louis, Mo.
Winfield G. Laube, Rico, Colo.
Edwin L. Clarke, Worcester, Mass.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

APRIL.

Receipts.

Cash on hand April 1.....	\$8.16
Membership fees.....	15.50
Examinations	19.35
Sustaining Membership Fees.....	36.00
Sale of extra "Heralds".....	25.68
Sale of enclosure slips.....	.30
Subscriptions to magazines.....	8.00

\$112.99

Expenditures.

Magazine subscriptions paid.....	\$6.80
Examinations	6.00
Printing	55.00
Office Rent.....	12.50
Stenographer	30.00
Stamps50
Balance on hand April 26.....	2.19

\$112.99

ATENTU, ESPERANTISTOJ!

Ni petas ĉiujn esperantistojn, ne nur en Usono sed ĉie en la mondo, ke vi tuj skribu leteron aŭ poŝtkarton al "The Office Window, The New York Mail, New York City," certigante al tiu grava kaj influa ĵurnalo ke Esperanto ja vivas, kaj ĉiutage kreskas. Plie, petu ke The New York Mail sendu sian propran delegiton al la Sepa Internacia Kongreso de Esperanto, en Antverpeno, por konstati la faktojn pri la vera situacio de Esperanto, kaj ĝia plena taŭgeco por ĉia uzado. Ni petas ĉi tiun helpon al usona propagando, ĉar antaŭ kelkaj tagoj la suprecitita fako de tiu ĵurnalo presigis noton titolatan "kie estas Esperanto," en kiu oni diris ke la lingvo estas jam morta, kaj ke oni eksciis ke la internacia lingvo tute malsukcesis "ĉar la

delegitoj ĉe internaciaj kongresoj povis pli bone sin interkomprenigi per siaj patraj lingvoj ol per internacia lingvo!"

Ni petas la esperantistan gazetaron represigi ĉi tiun peton, por ke kiel eble plej multaj samideanoj bonvole skribu al tiu ĵurnalo.

CORRECTION.

Through printers' error the following names of state secretaries were omitted from the list of Association Officers published in last month's issue:

J. G. Haupt, Crowley, La., secretary for Louisiana.

Miss Alice Louise Moresi, Jeannerette, La., secretary for Mississippi.

The name of Miss Aurelia W. Reid, secretary for Georgia, was wrongly given as Miss Amelia W. Reid.

JUNIOR ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

During the last two months the Junior Association has improved slowly but surely, and now there is no doubt but that it is a permanent organization.

We shall be glad to answer inquiries concerning Esperanto in general, and the Junior Association in particular.

Of course, as we stated in the constitution, we shall be glad to hear from the "grown ups" as well as those under sixteen years of age. All inquiries should be sent to the Secretary, Wm. McGovern, care of Miss Montgomery, The Hills, Augusta, Ga.

The young people seem to occupy an important position in all the world's affairs. The Junior Republics are ever increasing, the Boy Scouts are attracting more and more attention. There are many more such organizations, but these two are the most famous. Nearly everybody recognizes that through these junior organizations a better manhood is being formed.

Through the Junior Esperanto Associa-

tion of North America better adult Esperantists will be made. The Junior Association is therefore of great importance, and we hope in thinking of this, you will co-operate with us.

Considering all things, the growth of the Junior Association has been good, but we wish it to be better. The present growth certainly is not large, but considering everything it is good enough for now. But in a month we will expect something better—and we will have it. At first the road is somewhat stony—but we have the end in sight.

Consider becoming a member as an investment. You can pay fifty cents a year, and what is the result? The bettering of Esperanto indirectly, and directly the making of good junior Esperantists. Our motto is: "Good Junior Esperantists make good adult Esperantists." What do you think of that investment? We consider fifty cents a year as very small, considering the results. What about you?

WM. MCGOVERN, Sec.-Treas.

UNIVERSALA ESPERANTO-ASOCIO.

Kiel la lastan jaron, U. E. A. faris statistikon de la servoj plenumitaj de siaj Delegitoj dum 1910. Jen la kompara etato de la servoj dum 1909 kaj 1910:

	1909	1910
Administrado kaj diversaj servoj	940	3548
Komerco	1120	1474
Turismo	650	635

Junuloj kaj Studentoj.....	218	394
Servoj al vojaĝantoj.....	628	1072
Sumo.....	3556	7123
Korespondaĵoj ricevitaĵ kaj forsenditaĵ de la Del....	5754	13342
Movado de la korespondaĵoj ĉe la Centra Oficejo U. E. A. ne notita.....		23940
Gazetartikoloj pri U. E. A..	326	573
Paroladoj pri U. E. A.....	218	447

La nombro de la faritaj servoj do duobliĝis. Plie, la unuan fojon estis farita per U. E. A. statistiko de la Esperanta instruado. Laŭ ĝi, dum 1910 okazis 710 Esperantaj kursoj kun meznombro 11,565 lernantoj.

La Komerca fako de U. E. A. komencis la eldonadon de "Komerca Bulteno." Ĝi aperos kiel senpaga aldono de "Esperanto" kaj estas sendata al la Komercaj Konsuloj, kiuj estos ĝiaj ĉefaj kunlaborantoj.

Se tiu provo donas kontentigan rezulton, la Bulteno regule aperos dum 1911.

De la 1a Aprilo ĝis 20, Junio okazos en Berlino grava Internacia ekspozicio por vojaĝo kaj turismo, ĉe kiu Esperanto kaj U. E. A. havos apartan lokon. La dirita ekspozicio uzis la servojn de U. E. A. por konigi la ekspozicion fremdlandan, speciale per gazetartikoloj.

Ĝus aperis la la Aldono al la Oficiala Jarlibro, kiu enhavas ĉiujn adresojn de novaj Delegitoj, ŝanĝojn, ktp. Ĝi estas necesega al la personoj ofte uzantaj la servojn de U. E. A.

La proponoj ekzamenotaj de la 2a Kongreso de U. E. A. (Antverpeno, 26-30 Aŭgusto, 1911) devas esti kiel eble plej baldaŭ sendataj al la Centra Oficejo. La lasta tempolimo estas la 25. Junio.

(Oficiale komunikita.)

END OF OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

ALVOKO.

Ĉiuj ĉemilistoj, kiuj intencas ĉeesti ĉe la Oka Internacia Kongreso de Ĥemio Aplikata, kiu okazos en Washington kaj Nova Jorko en septembro, 1912, kaj interesiĝas je la ebla enkonduko de Esperanto, por helpi al vizitantoj kiuj ne parolas angle, kaj al amerikanoj kiuj ne parolas la lingvojn de la vizitantoj, estas petataj korespondi kun E. C. McKelvy, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., Usono.

LA ESPERANTISTAJ GAZETOJ ESTAS PETATAJ REPRESI ĈI TIUN GRAVAN ALVOKON.

NOTICE.

All chemists who expect to attend the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which is to occur at Washington and New York in September, 1912, and are interested in the possible introduction of the use of Esperanto for the convenience of the visitors who do not speak English, also of the Americans who may not know the languages of the visitors, are requested to communicate with E. C. McKelvy, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

GRAVA DECIDO.

La "Bureau of Standards" (Usona Oficejo pri oficialaj peziloj, mezuriloj, k. t. p.) ĵus anoncis la jenan gravan kaj interesplenan decidon: Kvankam la Oficejo ne celas pligrandigi sian esperantan korespondadon, ĝi estas preta ricevi kaj respondi demandojn pri sia laboro, eĉ se kaj demando kaj respondo devos esti skribitaj esperante. La oficistoj en la Oficejo multe interesiĝas je la internacia lingvo, kaj jam havis neformalan organizon esperantistan, aŭskultis paroladojn pri Esperanto, kaj disdonis propagandilojn. Ĉiu, kiu ne komprenas la anglan lingvon, povas komuniki kun la "Bureau of Standards," estante certa ke lia letero ricevos tujan respondon.

Ĉi tiun novan venkon ni ŝuldas al la klopodo de la jenaj oficistoj de la oficejo: Sro. H. D. Hubbard, Dro. F. W. Grover, Dro. H. C. Dickinson, Sro. E. C. McKelvy kaj Sro. V. L. Lowe, kiuj estas fervoraj esperantistoj. AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO petas ke samprofesiistoj en ĉiuj landoj tuj komuniku esperante kun la "Bureau of Standards," por certigi al ili la laŭdindecon de ilia decido.

GRANDA ERARO

ANTAŬ NE LONGE nia preĝejo havis novan pastron. Li estis agrabia societama sinjoro, sed, veninte de malproksima ŝtato, kompreneble li ne konis nian popolon, tial okizis ke dum siaj pastraj vizitoj li faris kelkajn ridindajn erarojn. Unu tia sekvas:

Unu vesperon li vizitis Sinjorinon Hadden. Ŝia edzo estis mortinta antaŭ nur mallonga tempo, kaj nature ŝi supozis ke la vizito de la pastro rilatis al tiu malgaja okazo. Tial, ŝi ne estis tre surprizata kiam post kelka ĝenerala interparolado la pastro diris:

"Tio estis malgaja perdo, Sinjorino Hadden."

"Jes," ploretis la vidvino.

"Kaj tute neatendita, ĉu ne?"

"Ho, jes, mi neniam antaŭe pensis pri ĝi," ŝi respondis.

"Li mortis en la ĉevalejo, mi supozas," daŭrigis la pastro.

"Ho, ne, sed en la domo!"

"Nu, mi supozas ke vi tre alte lin ŝatlis."

"Kompreneble, Sinjoro," ŝi respondis kun iom da kolero.

"La pastro aspektis iom surprizata, kaj jene daŭrigis la konversacion:

"La vertiga ekfaletado estis lia malsano, mi kredas?"

"Ne, Sinjoro," respondis la vidvino, iom malafable, "ĝi estis apopleksio."

"Efektive? Eble vi nutris lin tro multe."

"Li estis ĉiam kapabla nutri sin mem, Sinjoro," ŝi diris severe.

"Nepre li estis tre inteligenta. Li mortis malfacile, ĉu ne?"

"Jes," murmuretis la vidvino.

"Oni diras ke vi eĉ devis lin frapi sur la kapon per hakilo, por finigi lian doloron."

La okuloj de Sinjorino Hadden ekbrilis kvazaŭ fulmo ekflamis.

"Kiu ajn diris tion al vi ne diris la veron!" ŝi respondis kolere. "James' mortis laŭnaturan morton."

"Jes?" demandis la pastro per iom kon-

fuzita voĉo. "Li eĉ frakasis la muron de la ĉevalejo per la piedfrapoj dum sia mortkonvulsio, ĉu ne?"

"Ne, sinjoro!"

"Nu, oni malprave informis min. Kian agon li havis?"

"Tridek kvin jarojn."

"Do, li ne plu laboris ageme, mi supozas. Eble vi estas pli prospera, jam ne havante lin; kaj vi povos egale bone havigi alian."

"Neniam, sinjoro! Neniam mi vidos alian tiel bonan kiel li."

"Tamen, li suferis la muskolspasman lamecon, ĉu ne?"

Sinjorino Hadden rigardis sian respektindan vizitanton kvazaŭ ŝi kredis lin freneza. "Ĉar li havis korkan kruron, li neniam povus havi tian lamecon," ŝi akre respondis.

"Korkan kruron! Rimarkinde! Sed ĉu li ne havis la jenan dangeran kutimon, ke li ofte ekhaltis kaj tute disrompigis la veturilon per piedfrapado?"

"Neniam, Sinjoro! Li ne estis frenezulo!"

"Nu, sendube li havis kelkajn bonajn trajtojn," diris konsoleme la pastro.

"Li estis bonkora, malavara, kaj sincera," ŝi ploreme diris.

La pastro movetiĝis maltrankvile kaj ruĝiĝis, sed revenis al la atako, daŭrigante:

"Ĉu vi multe uzis la vipon?"

"Neniam, sinjoro!"

"Li nepre estis bonspeca besto," diris la pastro.

Sinjorino Hadden paliĝis, sed nenion respondis.

La pastro apenaŭ sciis kion fari, sed fine diris:

"Tiu trajto lia, kiun mi plej admiris, estis la belege gracia svingado de lia vosto."

La virino laŭte ekploris. "Ĉu vi venis ĉi tien por insulti min?" ŝi demandis. "Se nur mia edzo ankoraŭ vivus, vi ne povus tion fari. Viaj diroj pri tiu kompatinda mortinto estas nur serio de insultoj! Mi ne plu ĝin suferos!"

Li ruĝiĝis kaj aspektis treege konfuza-
ta. Fine li balbutis:

"Ĉu vi ne estas Sinjorino Blinkers? Kaj
ĉu via maljuna griza ĉevalo ne ĵus mor-
tis?"

"Mi neniam posedis ĉevalon, sed mia
edzo mortis antaŭ unu semajno."

Post dek minutoj, la pastro elvenis al

tiu domo, havante kiel eble plej ruĝan vi-
zaĝon. Dum li marŝis hejmen, li ĝeman-
te murmuris al si:

"Nur pensu pri tio! La tutan tempon
mi estis parolanta al tiu virino pri ĉeva-
lo, kaj ŝi estis parolanta pri sia edzo!"

El la angla tradukis

WILLIAM MASON.

PRINTEMPA SALUTO.

I.

(laŭ Heine)

Dolĉe sonas murmureto
En l'anim' tremante:
Sonu do, printempkantet',
Tra la land' eŭante.

Kaj la domon trovu vi,
Kie floroj pendas:
Diru al la roz' ke mi
Amsaluton sendas.

II.

(la saluto ricevita)

Dolĉa kant' ripetas sin
En l'animo mia:
Ĉu l' karulo sendis ĝin
El la koro sia?

Certe, jes! Li sendis ĝin,
Per la printempvento:
Ĵus pri li okupis min
Reva sopirsento.

H. LINCKE.

EL KATALUNJO.

Mortis en Barcelono, antaŭ kelkaj tagoj,
la juna pentristo, Isidre Nonell. Kiam an-
taŭ kelkaj jaroj li ekmontris siajn ver-
kojn, moko kaj ridoj svarmis ĉirkaŭ li
laŭ plej ofenda maniero. Liaj verkoj ha-
vis la kapablon vekti en la burĝoj interesi-
ĝon por la artaj aferoj, tamen la rezul-
tato ne estis vere agraba por li. La pseŭ-
dintelektuloj ne estis al li pli favoraj, kaj
la kritikistoj kutimintaj regali siajn oku-
lojn per la ĝistiam senpersoneca skolo de
la lando, kvazaŭ interbatalis por trovi la
plej akran kaj mallaŭdan diron kontraŭ
la juna artisto. Mi memoras kun ĝojo,
ke mi estis eble la sola, kiu tute simple
laŭdis lin publike per la revuo "Joven-
tut"—la sama per kiu mi dirkonigis Es-
peranton en la lando.

La unua verko de tiu pentristo estis
kolekto de desegnaĵoj de reenmigrantaj
soldatoj. Ĵus estis finiĝinta la Kubinsula
milito, la ŝipoj ŝutadas ĉiutage en la ha-
venon de Barcelono rotarojn de kripligi-
taj, febraj, palegaj mizeruloj, sur la stra-
toj de la urbo ili faladas almozetante,
febrot remante, elmontrante siajn vundojn
kaj stumpojn, en malordo kaj malpureco.

Kia terura vido! Ĝi ne estis la plej bona
spektaklo por allogi popolon, kiu vivadas
en la kredo, ke arto kaj belo troviĝas nur
en lukso kaj gajo. Oni ne komprenis la
homan, akran kritikon de la artisto.

Post kelkaj jaroj, nun, ĉio ŝanĝiĝis al
li, subite kaj neatendite. Li malfermas
ekspozicion de ĉiuj siaj verkoj, kaj per
la plej granda sukceso li estas premiita.
La artisto, kiu ironie sin vantis, ke li
neniam vendis eĉ unu solan pentraĵon,
vendas nun amase siajn verkojn, kaj ĝuste
nun, kiam li povis forgesi iom la malagra-
blaĵojn de li travivitajn, la morto lin kap-
tas senkompate. Preskaŭ en la samaj
ĵurnaloj, per kiuj oni fine faras al li jus-
ton, oni sciigas pri lia malfeliĉa mala-
pero. La urbestro decidas starigi al li
monumenton.

Nonell estis literaturisto unu solan fo-
jon. Li verkis en arta gazeto ŝercan ar-
tikolon, en kiu li parolis pri Esperanto, en
amuza artikolo tre favora al nia propa-
gando.

FRED. PUJOLA,
Barcelono, Katalunjo.

EL GERMANUJO

[La sekvantajn interesajn resumojn pri registara kaj estrara helpo al la internacia lingvo ni suidas al P-ro. P. Christaller, unu el la bonekonataj germanaj esperantistoj, kiu estas kunlaboranto al AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO. Ni sugestias ke ĉiu leganto montru ĝin al loka tagjurnalo, kaj donu anglan tradukon al tiu ĵurnalo, por tie enpresigi.—Red.]

LA GERMANA ESPERANTO-ASOCIADO (oficejo: 8 Neüer markt str, Bromberg, Posen) eldonas ĉiumonate unuflanke presitan "korespondenz" (korespondaĵo) por dissendi per la grupoj al la gazetistoj. Ĝi estas paperstrio 84 centimetrojn longa, 16 cm larĝa, kaj enhavas divers-speciajn informojn pli malpli longajn, por laŭvola elekto de la gazetistoj. La represo estas permesita, eĉ dezirata, senpage, nur oni petas ke estu sendata ekzemplero de la rilata numero al la oficejo de la Asocio. Jen unu el la artikoloj de la marta numero:

HELPO AL LA ESPERANTO-MOVADO PER REGISTAROJ KAJ ESTRAROJ

En la pasintaj jaroj la registaroj kaj estraroj ofte havis okazojn interrili kun la Esperanto-movado, kaj ĉiam tio okazis favore. La unuan oficialan aprobon Esperanto akiris en 1905. Tiam, dum la aŭgustaj tagoj, oni montris per la Esperanto Kongreso en Bulonjo, unuafoje al la skeptikuloj ke Esperanto ekzistas ne nur laŭnome, kiel multaj lingvoprojektoj, sed ankaŭ fakte. La unuan fojon la lingvo elmontris sian uzeblecon kiel internacia helplingvo. Post kelkaj semajnoj, la aŭtoro de Esperanto, Dro. Zamenhof, ricevis de la franca registaro la krucon de la Honora Legio.

La tria internacia kongreso, okazinta aŭguston 1907 en la angla universitatourbo Kembriĝo, akiris specialan gravon per tio, ke la unuan fojon fremda registaro, nome la belga, estis reprezentata.

Al la kvara internacia Esperanto-Kongreso, okazinta en Dresdenon, aŭguston 1908, alvenis esperantistoj el kvardek du landoj. La dresdena urbestro subtenis la kongreson per granda monsumo. La pollicestro lasis lernigi Esperanton al dudek kvar polikanoj (nun la tiea polikana grupo enhavas pli ol cent membrojn). Ĉiuj saksaj ministroj partoprenis la honoran komitaton de la kongreso; la reĝo de

Saksujo konsentis esti ĝia protektanto. Plie, la registaroj de Japanujo kaj Usono sendis oficialajn reprezentantojn.

La kvina internacia kongreso, en Barcelono, 1909, simile kiel la dresdena, profitis la helpon de la registaroj kaj estraroj, Belgujo, Norvegujo kaj Usono sendis oficialajn delegitojn. La hispanaj gereĝoj donacis premion de ducent kvindek pesetoj por la "floroj ludoj." Novan gravan aprobon tiam Esperanto akiris per tio, ke la aŭtoro de la lingvo ricevis la trian laŭ alto hispanan ordenon, nome, tiun, kiu estas de "Isabella la Katoliko."

Ĉe la unua Rumana Esperantista Kongreso, la reĝino de Rumanujo, Carmen Sylva, akceptis la kongresanojn en sia somerrestadejo, kaj deklaris voli lerni Esperanton.

Ankaŭ en la 1910a jara Esperanto akiris laŭrojn diversajn. La Kvina Germana Esperanto-Kongreso en Aŭgsburgo ĝuis aparte la subtenon de la estraroj. En aŭgusto okazis en Washington la Sesa Internacia Esperanto-Kongreso, kiun partoprenis oficialaj delegitoj de dek ses registaroj. En oktobro okazis en Bruselo disputo kaj Esperanto gajnis plenan venkon. Sekve de tio, la "Internacia Bibliografia Instituto" kaj la "Oficejo de la Internaciaj Societoj" akceptis Esperanton oficiale.

Apartan subtenadon ĝuas Esperanto en la insulo Samos'. La "Greklingva Esperantisto" eldoniĝas je kosto de la ŝtato. La reganto, Princo Andreas Em. Kopassis, aprobis antaŭ ne longe la ĉiuvocan decidon de la parlamento lernigi en ĉiuj lernejoj Esperanton kiel devigan fakon, li ankaŭ akceptis honoran prezidantecon de la Esperanto-societo; lia edzino, princino Helena Kopassis, fariĝis honora prezidantino de la esperantista virina grupo. Tiuj sukcesoj estas sekvoj de kelkjaraj senĉesaj klopodoj de Dro. Anakreon' Stamatidis en Samos, kiu estas meritplena pro lia fervora propagando en Greklingvujo.

[Estas ankaŭ atentiginde, ke la Komerca Ĉambro de Washington subtenis per monhelpo la Sesan Internacian Kongreson de Esperanto, kaj ke la urbo Antverpeno jam sammaniere subtenas la venontan Sepan Internacian Kongreson.—Red.]

Alia ankoraŭ pli longa artikolo de la "Korespondenz" pritraktas "Katolicismo kaj Esperanto." Inter la kvar aliaj artikoloj rakontas unu ke oni ĝiatempe kontraŭbatalis la leterkestojn en la stratoj,

dirante ke oni ilin uzos por nemoralaj intencoj, anonimaj leteroj, amindumaj aferoj, k. t. p. Kun similaj ridindaj argumentoj oni jam kontraŭbatalis Esperanton, sed ĝi ilin revenkos, kiel faris la leterkesto al ĉiuj duboj kaj kalumnioj.

Vivu kaj venku nia Esperanto!

PRO. P. CRISTALLER,
Stuttgart, Germanujo.

ARDEN.

LA VILAGO ARDEN, jam antaŭ dek jaroj fondita, kuŝas sur la altaĵeto en la norda parto de la ŝtato Delaware, apud la Pennsylvania landlimo kaj du aŭ tri mejlojn de la rivero. Ĝiaj fondintoj intencis starigi lokon en kiu povos evolui komunumo kiel eble plej malmulte embarasita de ekonomia malhelpo. Kvankam la ĉefa principo estas la "unuopa imposto" proponita de Henry George, la loĝantaro de Arden reprezentas ankaŭ aliajn reform-sistemojn, ĉiujn harmonie kunlaborantajn por la sukceso de la viveksperimento. La vilaĝo enhavas tiom da progresemoj, eĉ radikaluloj, ke ĉiu reformprojekto aŭ progresajo ricevas bonan atenton aŭ amikan helpon. Loĝas tie kelkaj profesoroj, kiel ekzemple D-ro. Scott Nearing el la Universitato de Pennsylvania; inter la aŭtoroj estas S-ro. Upton Sinclair, kiu verkis "The Jungle," kaj inter la artistoj S-ro. Frank Stephens, ankaŭ bone konata kiel paroladisto.

Oni ja supozas ke en tia atmosfero Esperanto povas ricevi kuraĝigon. De antaŭ tri jaroj S-ro. Stephens kaj liaj filoj kaj filino instigis la studadon de la ling-

vo inter siaj najbaroj, kaj nun ekzistas vigla energia grupo, kiu estas granda, kiam oni kalkulas la tutan nombron de la loĝantoj. La loka monata gazeto, "Arden Leaves" presas ĉiueldone tutan paĝon pri la internacia lingvo Esperanto, kaj baldaŭ publikigos la serion de dek lecionoj aranĝitan kaj sukcese uzitan de la Pittsburgh' societo.

La vizitanto al Arden, dum la antaŭnelonga ekskurso de la Filadelfia Societo tien, ne dubus pri la intereso de la ardennanoj pri Esperanto. De la alta flagstango de la Arden' Klubo flertis la verda standardo. Ĉie oni vidis novajn strangajn nomtabulojn ĉe la stratanguloj. Ekzemple, de la stacidomo al la kolonio oni marŝis laŭ "Avenuo Zamenhofa;" traŝirinte "Verdstelan Vojon," oni alvenis al la angulo de "Nova Sento" kaj "Forta Voko" stratoj. Aliajn ĉefajn stratojn oni nomis "Kabe," kaj "Boirac." La vilaĝa hotelo portis la signon "La Centra Gastejo: kiam vi eniras, faru bruon same kiel malsatulo." Fine, super la pordo de unu el la butikoj oni legis la konsternigan nomon "Orangŝukajradikbierkaj-kremglaciaĵejo!" H. W. HETZEL.

UNIKA USONA KLUBO.

KVANKAM estas ja multaj agemaj kaj sukcesaj esperantistaj kluboj en Usono, tamen "La Internacia Klubo" de Washington, D. C., estas iomete unika, kaj priskribo de ĝia karaktero eble donos kelke da sugestioj al fondintoj de aliaj kluboj, aŭ eĉ eble al kluboj jam ekzistantaj. Efektive, la citita klubo ne estas tute por-esperanta organizo, kvankam ĝiaj anoj estas ĉiuj esperantistoj, kaj propagandas laŭ sia eblo. Ĝia celo estas "plifortigado de la homa fra-

teco," kiun celon ĝi penas unue plenumi per la kreado de amikaj interrilatoj inter la anoj mem, la diskutado de helpemaj kaj iom seriozaj temoj, k. t. p.

Interesa fakto pri la klubo estas ke ĝia oficiala lingvo estas Esperanto. La klubĉambro (816 15th St.) estas malfermata preskaŭ la tutan tempon, kaj la anoj ofte kunvenas tie en malgrandaj grupoj, por interparoli, aŭ por legi aŭ skribi. Ĉiunmerkrede oni havas "programan kunvenon," kaj ĝuas ĝeneralan diskutadon pri

la temo, kiel, ekzemple, "Ĉu Usono devus preni sur sin la protektaĵon de malpli grandaj amerikaj respublikoj," "Kio estas la plej granda eltrovo por civilizado," k. t. p. Je unu aprila kunveno, la klubo plezure havis kiel gaston Sron. Marius Legros, el Parizo, esperantiston kiu traveturis Washington survoje al Nov-Jorko.

Ĉar eble ĝi havos specialan intereson, ni donas ĉi sube la konstitucion kiu pli precize klarigos la klubkarakteron:

1. La nomo de ĉi tiu organizo estos LA INTERNACIA KLUBO.

2. La celo de la klubo estos la praktika aplikado de Esperanto, la helpado al la anoj pri ĝia praktiko, kaj la plifortigado de la homa frateco.

3. Sole Esperanto estas permesata dum la kunvenoj.

4. Kunvenoj okazos ĉiun merkredon. La klubo ne kunvenos festtagojn. La unua kunveno de la monato estos oficiala kunveno.

5. Nur anoj de la Esperantista Asocio de Norda Ameriko, aŭ anoj de egalranga fremdlanda esperantistaro, estos elekteblaj kiel efektivaj anoj.

6. La anecpago kune kun la kotizaĵo de la unua monato estos kvar spesmiloj (\$2.00), kaj la ĉiumonata kotizaĵo poste estos unu spesmilo (50c.).

7. Personoj, favoraj al la esperantista movado, povas fariĝi neefektivaj anoj; ili pagos du spesmilojn (\$1.00) kiel anecpagon, kaj jaran kotizaĵon de ok Sm. (\$4.00) pageblan ĉiutrimonate. Ĉi tiuj rajtos ĉeesti kunvenojn, sed rajtos nek voĉdoni, nek fariĝi oficistoj. Ili ne pagos novan anecpagon kiam ili fariĝos efektivaj anoj.

8. Ano, kiu ŝuldas tri monatajn kotizaĵojn, aŭtomate eksigās.

9. Ano, kiu ne ŝuldas al la klubo, rajtas proponi kandidatojn por aneco. La klubo voĉdonas pri la kandidato, je sekvinta kunveno. Por fariĝi ano, kandidato devas ricevi du trionojn (2-3) de la voĉdonoj.

10. Nekontentiga ano povas esti eksigita per dutriona voĉdono de la ĉeestantoj, sed nur post kiam la klubanoj aŭdis la senkulpigon kaj ne trovis ĝin kontentiga, aŭ, se la ŝajne kulpa ano refuzos senkulpigi sin en la limtempo da du semajnoj. La skribisto devas skribi anonci al la klubanoj ĉi tiun juĝtagon ne malpli ol dek tagojn antaŭ ol ĝi okazos.

11. La klubo havos almenaŭ du oficistojn: Direktoron kaj skribiston, elektitajn je la ĉiujara decembra oficiala kunveno; la oficistoj deĵoros de la komenco de la nova jaro.

12. La direktoro zorgos pri la ĝeneralaj aferoj de la klubo, kaj prezidos la kunvenojn.

13. La skribisto prizorgas la klubposedaĵojn, tenos la protokolojn de la klubo, kaj elspezos monon, kiel antaŭdifinos la klubo. Ĉiujare, du semajnoj antaŭ la elekto de la oficistoj, la direktoro nomos komitaton por esplori la kontojn de la skribisto, kaj ĉi tiu komitato donos la raporton al la klubo. Tiam la nove elektita skribisto ricevos la aprobitajn kontojn kaj posedaĵojn. La skribisto estas respondeca pri ĉiuj posedaĵoj sub sia zorgo.

14. Neniu ano rajtos elspezi klubmonon sen permeso de la klubo.

15. Ĉiu eksigita aŭ eksigita ano perdos ĉiun rajton pri la posedaĵoj de la klubo.

16. Iun ajn necesan komitaton nomos la direktoro, kun la aprobo de la klubo.

17. Ok neŝuldantaj klubanoj estos agnombro.

18. Ĉian aferon, ne enskribitan en ĉi tiu konstitucio, decidus plimulto de la ĉeestantaj klubanoj je la oficiala kunveno.

19. Ĉiuj ŝanĝoj de la konstitucio bezonos por aprobo favoran voĉdonon de la ĉeestantoj; la skribisto sciigos la anaron pri proponitaj ŝanĝoj, unu monaton antaŭ la voĉdono pri la ŝanĝo.

20. Oficialajn aferojn oni pritraktos nur je oficialaj kunvenoj.

POR SCIENCISTOJ KAJ TEKNIKISTOJ.

En la lastaj numeroj (novembro, 1910-februaro, 1911) de "Scienca Revuo" estis publikigata grava verko titolata: Konsilaro por la farado de la sciencaj kaj teknikaj vortoj. Ĝi estas verkita de la Scienca kaj Teknika Komisiono de la vortaroj starigita de la Scienca Asocio, por gvidi la sciencistojn kaj teknikistojn en la elekto de la vortoj, kiujn ili bezonas.

Ni atentigas niajn legantojn pri tiu Raporto. Ĝi estas aparte eldonata en broŝuro havebla ĉe Sro. Thalwitzer, Kotzschbroda, Dresden, Germanujo (prezo, .75 Sm.).

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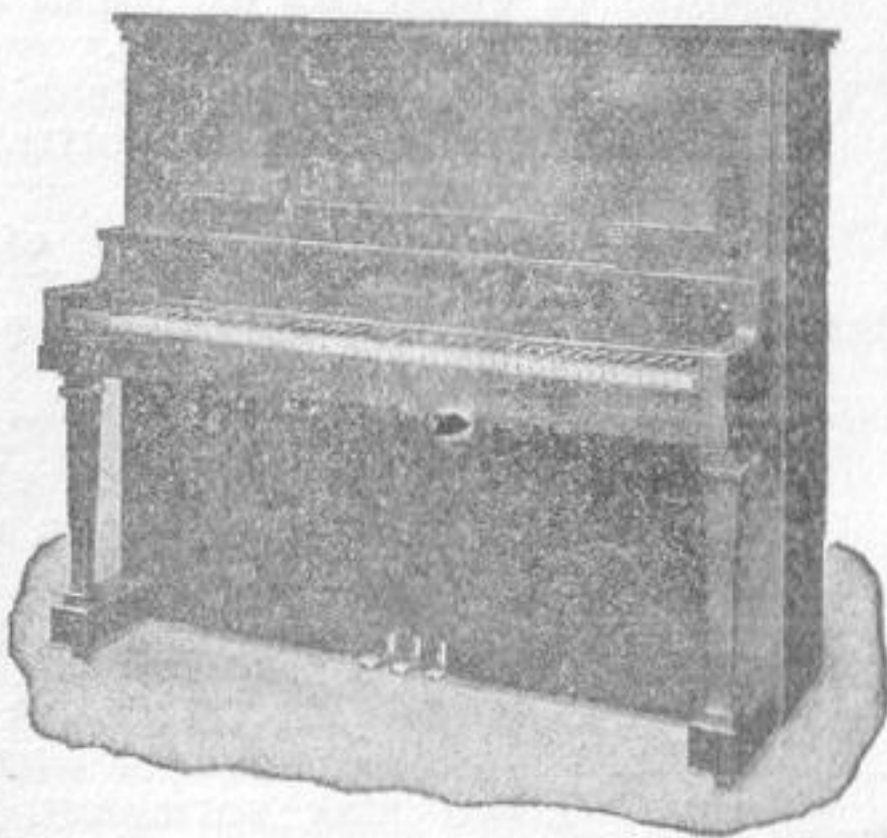
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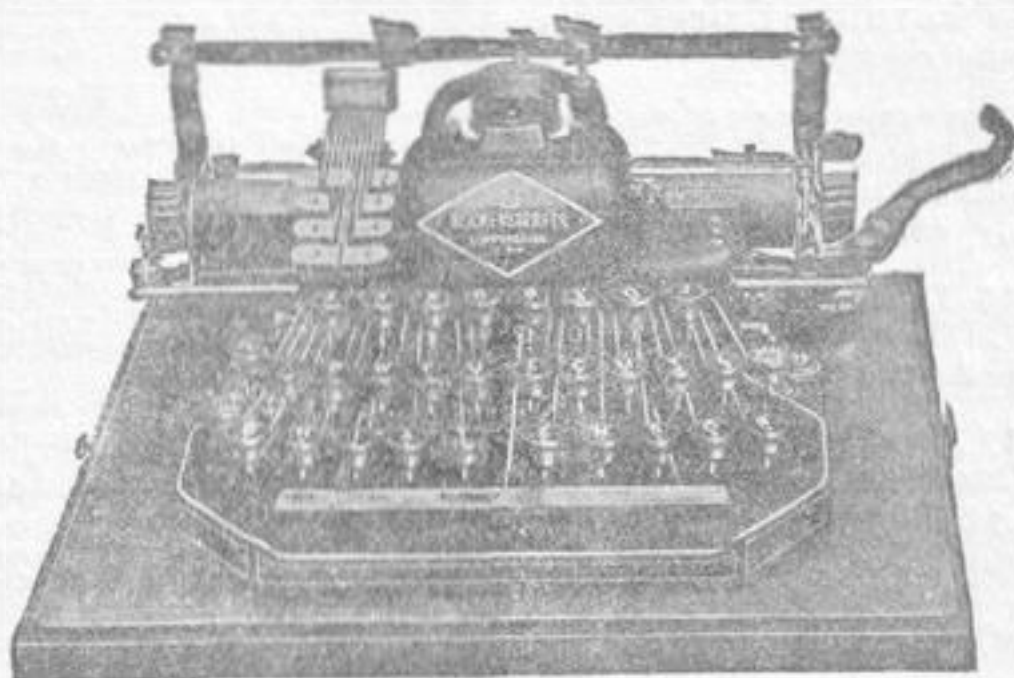
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